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TIME TABLE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR, 1913.

October.

Tues., 14th ...	2-15 P.M.	Leave Summer Hill.*	Private departure.
	4-55 P.M.	Arrive Barogh	Afternoon
	5-25 P.M.	Leave ,,	tea.
	7-30 P.M.	Arrive Kalka	Change to broad gauge special. Dinner.
	10-0 P.M.	Leave ,,	
Wed., 15th ...	0-45 A.M.	Arrive Sarai Banjara.	Sleep in
	4-22 A.M.	Leave Sarai Banjara.	siding.
	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Goraya	Early tea.
	7-15 A.M.	Leave ,,	Hot water.
	8-54 A.M.	Arrive Khaje- wali.	
	9-30 A.M.	Leave Khaje- wali.	Breakfast.
	10-0 A.M.	Arrive Kapurthala.	Public arrival.
Thurs., 16th	10-20 P.M.	Leave Kapurthala.	Private departure.

* Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Miss Osborne and Captain R. L. Benson, will leave Simla by trolley on the 16th October at 2-45 P.M., and joins the Viceregal Party at Bhatinda on the 17th.

Fri., 17th	...	6-59 A.M.	Arrive Bhatinda.	Early tea. Hot water. Change to metre gauge special.
		8-0 A.M.	Leave Bhatinda.	
		9-8 A.M.	Arrive Mandi Dabwali.	
		9-38 A.M.	Leave Mandi Dabwali.	Breakfast.
		11-38 A.M.	Arrive Hanumangarh Fort.	
Sat., 18th	...	...	Halt.	
Sun., 19th	...	7-0 A.M.	Leave Hanumangarh Fort. By special train.	
		8-45 A.M.	Arrive Suratgarh.	
		10-0 P.M.	Leave Suratgarh. By special train.	
Mon., 20th	...	6-54 A.M.	Arrive Jagdeowala.	Early tea. Hot water.
		7-9 A.M.	Leave Jagdeowala.	
		8-30 A.M.	Arrive Bikanir.	
Tues., 21st	...	8-15 A.M.	Leave Bikanir. By motor.	
		11-0 A.M.	Arrive Gujner.	
Wed., 22nd	...	...	Halt.	
Thurs., 23rd	...	10-30 A.M.	Leave Gujner for Bikanir by motor.	
		11-15 A.M.	Arrive Bikanir.	
		1-0 P.M.	Leave Bikanir. By special train after an early Lunch.	

4-53 P.M. Arrive Rajal- }
 desar. } Afternoon
 5-8 P.M. Leave Rajal- } tea.
 desar.

6-57 P.M. Arrive Tal Chhapar. Motor
 to Chhapar camp. (3
 miles).

Fri., 24th ... 10-30 P.M. Motor to Tal Chhapar Sta-
 tion. Sleep on train.

Sat., 25th ... 7-30 A.M. Leave Tal Chhapar. By spe-
 cial train.

7-54 A.M. Arrive Sujangarh.

5-34 P.M. Leave Sujangarh. By special
 train.

7-34 P.M. Arrive Run ... }
 7-39 P.M. Leave , ... } Hot water.

8-12 P.M. Arrive Khatu }
 9-22 P.M. Leave , , } Dinner.*

Sun., 26th ... 7-0 A.M. Arrive Chauth- }
 Ka-Barwara. } Early tea.
 7-15 A.M. Leave Chauth- } Hot water.
 Ka-Barwara.

7-45 A.M. Arrive Siwai } Breakfast.
 Madhopur } Change to
 9-0 A.M. Leave Siwai } broad gauge
 Madhopur. } special.

1-15 P.M. Arrive Salpura } Lunch.
 1-55 P.M. Leave , , }

* Provided by Maharaja Sri Pertab Singh and the Jodhpore Durbar.

4-47 P.M.	Arrive Piprai-	Afternoon tea.
5-2 P.M.	Leave Piprai-	
	gaon.	
7-33 P.M.	Arrive Bhilsa.	Hot water.
7-38 P.M.	Leave Bhilsa.	
8-2 P.M.	Arrive Sala-	Dinner.
	matpur.	
9-2 P.M.	Leave Sala-	Dinner.
	matpur.	
on., 27th ...	6-59 A.M. Arrive Kaj-	Early tea.
	gaon.	
7-14 A.M.	Leave Kaj-	Hot water.
	gaon.	
9-0 A.M.	Arrive Man-	Visit Kotah and Bina.
	mad.	
10-0 A.M.	Leave Man-	Breakfast.
	mad.	
		Change to
		metre gauge
		special.
12-45 P.M.	Arrive Daulatabad.	Private
		arrival.
	Motor to Ellora.	(8 miles).
ies., 28th ...	7-0 A.M. Leave Roza ... after early	
	tea, Visit Daulatabad Fort.	
8-30 A.M.	Breakfast at Bala Hissar Fort.	
9-30 A.M.	Return to Daulatabad Rail-	
	way Station.	
10-0 A.M.	Leave Daulatabad.	Private
		departure.
12-19 P.M.	Arrive Man-	Change to-
	mad.	
12-40 P.M.	Leave Man-	broad gauge
	mad.	
		special.

1-13 P.M.	Arrive Yeola.	} Lunch.
1-43 P.M.	Leave ,,	
4-37 P.M.	Arrive Ah- mednagar.	} Afternoon tea.
4-55 P.M.	Leave Ahmed- nagar.	
7-27 P.M.	Arrive Pomal- vadi.	} Hot water.
7-39 P.M.	Leave Pomal- vadi.	
8-9 P.M.	Arrive Jeur ...	} Dinner.
9-9 P.M.	Leave , ...	
Wed., 29th...	7-5 A.M. Arrive Golla- guda.	} Early tea.
	7-20 A.M. Leave Golla- guda.	
	8-40 A.M. Arrive Hyder- abad.	Public arrival.

Thurs., 30th }
and } ... Halt.
Fri., 31st }

November.

Sat., 1st	... 10-30 P.M.	Leave Hydera- bad.	Private departure.
Sun., 2nd	... 7-0 A.M.	Arrive Baroti	} Early tea. Hot water.
	7-20 A.M.	Leave ,,	
	8-30 A.M.	Arrive Hotgi.	
			Breakfast. Change to metre gauge spe- cial.

ADVANCE SPECIAL.

VICEREGAL SPECIAL.

Sun., 2nd...	9-20 A.M. Leave Hot-	10-0 A.M. Leave Hot-	gi.	gi.
	12-5 P.M. Arrive Bija-	130 P.M. Arrive Bi-	pur. [†]	japur.*
	5-0 P.M. Leave Bija-	5-30 P.M. Leave Bija-	pur.	pur.
	7-30 P.M. Arrive Kar-	7-30 P.M. Arrive Al-	limatti.	mati.
	7-35 P.M. Leave Kar-	7-35 P.M. Leave Al-	limatti.	mati.
	8-0 P.M. Arrive Ba-	8-13 P.M. Arrive Kar-	galkot.	limatti.
	9-0 P.M. Leave Ba-	9-10 P.M. Leave Karli-	galkot.	matti.
Mon., 3rd...	7-2 A.M. Arrive Ma-	7-3 A.M. Arrive De-	yakonda.	Eearly vangeri.
	7-15 A.M. Leave Ma-	7-15 A.M. Leave Do-	yakonda.	tea. Hot vangeri.
	9-1 A.M. Arrive Shi-	9-10 A.M. Arrive Ra-	vani.	magiri.
	9-40 A.M. Leave Shi-	9-42 A.M. Leave Ra-	vani.	magiri.
	12-52 P.M. Arrive Shi-	1-0 P.M. Arrive Ben-	moga.	kipura.
		1-30 P.M. Leave Ben-		kipura.
	2-5 P.M. Arrive Shi-	Private	moga.	arrival.
	2-30 P.M. Leave Shi-	By motor.	moga.	65 miles.
	5-30 P.M. Arrive Gaer-	Afternoon	soppa.	tea.
Tues., 4th	Halt.			Halt.
Wed., 5th...		2-0 P.M. Leave Gaer-	soppa.	By motor.
		5-0 P.M. Arrive Shi-	moga.	Afternoon tea.

*Lunch will be served between Minchnal and Bijapur from 12-45 to 1-20 P.M.

† Lunch will be served on the train.

5-40 P.M. Leave Shi- 6-15 P.M. Leave Shi- Private
 moga. moga. departure.
 7-29 P.M. Arrive Siva- 7-28 P.M. Arrive Tari- }
 pur. keri. } Hot
 7-31 P.M. Leave Siva- 7-31 P.M. Leave Tari- } water.
 pur. keri.
 7-55 P.M. Arrive Birur. 8-10 P.M. Arrive Siva- }
 pur. }
 8-55 P.M. Leave Birur. 9-10 P.M. Leave Siva- } Dinner.
 pur. }
 Thurs., 6th 7-0 A.M. Arrive Yeli- 7-8 A.M. Arrive Han- }
 yur. akere. } Early
 7-16 A.M. Leave Yeli- 7-23 A.M. Leave Han- } tea. Hot
 yur. akere. } water.
 8-10 A.M. Arrive My- 8-37 A.M. Arrive. }
 sore. * French
 } Rocks.
 8-45 A.M. Leave French
 } Rocks.
 8-57 A.M. Arrive Paschi- }
 mawahini. } Break-
 9-32 A.M. Leave Paschi- } fast.
 mawahini. }
 10-0 A.M. Arrive My- } Public
 sore. arrival.
 Fri., 7th ... }
 to Halt.
 Mon., 17th } Halt.
 Tues., 18th 10-0 P.M. Leave My- 11-0 P.M. Leave My- Private
 sore. sore. departure.
 11-42 P.M. Arrive Yeli- 12-0 P.M. Arrive }
 yur. French
 } Rocks. } Sleep in
 Wed., 19th 2-44 A.M. Leave Yeli- 3-0 A.M. Leave } siding.
 yur. French
 } Rocks.
 6-40 A.M. Arrive Ken- 7-0 A.M. Arrive Bida- } Early tea.
 geri. di. } Hot
 7-15 A.M. Leave Ken- 7-25 A.M. Leave Bida- } water.
 geri. di.
 7-45 A.M. Arrive Ban- 8-30 A.M. Arrive Ban- Public
 galore City. galore City. arrival.

* Breakfast will be served on the train on arrival.

Thurs., 20th... 10-30 P.M. Leave Bangalore Cantonment. Private de-parture.

11-37 P.M. Arrive Malur. } Sleep in sid-ing. Hot water and

Fri., 21st ... 6-45 A.M. Leave , , } early tea.

7-20 A.M. Arrive Bowringpet.

7-30 A.M. Leave Bowringpet. By motor. 10 miles.

8-30 A.M. Arrive Marikuppam. Public arrival.

1-0 P.M. Leave Oorgaum. Private departure.

1-14 P.M. Arrive Nine Reefs. } Lunch.

1-52 P.M. Leave Nine Reefs. }

4-13 P.M. Arrive Dasam-patti. } Afternoon

4-48 P.M. Leave Dasam-patti. } tea.

7-33 P.M. Arrive San-keridrug. } Hot water.

7-38 P.M. Leave San-keridrug }

8-0 P.M. Arrive Erode. } Dinner and change to metre gauge spe-

9-0 P.M. Leave , , } special.

Sat., 22nd ... 7-0 A.M. Arrive Parama-
 kuddi. } Early tea.
 7-10 A.M. Leave , , } Hot water.
 8-30 A.M. Arrive Uchipulli } Breakfast.
 8-45 A.M. Leave , , }
 9-10 A.M. Arrive Mandapam. Private
 arrival.
 10-40 A.M. Leave Mandapam. Private
 departure.
 1-30 P.M. Arrive Tiruppachetti } Lunch.
 1-45 P.M. Leave , , }
 2-30 P.M. Arrive Madura...Private arri-
 val.
 3-0 P.M. Leave , , Private de-
 parture.
 4-50 P.M. Arrive Dindigul. } After-
 5-5 P.M. Leave , , } noon tea.
 7-30 P.M. Arrive Trichinopoly Fort.
 Private arrival. Dine and
 sleep on train.
 Sun., 23rd ... 12-30 P.M. Leave Trichinopoly Junc-
 tion. Private departure.
 1-10 P.M. Arrive Sola-
 gampatti. }
 1-50 P.M. Leave Sola-
 gampatti. } Lunch.
 2-30 P.M. Arrive Tanjore. Private arrival.
 6-0 P.M. Leave , , Private depa-
 rture.

7-25 P.M.	Arrive Kum- bakonam.	Hot water.
7-35 P.M.	Leave Kum- bakonam.	
7-45 P.M.	Arrive Tiruna- geswaram.	Dinner.
8-45 P.M.	Leave Tiruna- geswaram.	
Mon., 24th...	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Singa- perumal Koil.
	7-15 A.M.	Leave Singa- perumal Koil.
	8-30 A.M.	Arrive Madras (Egmore Sta- tion). Public arrival.
Tues., 25th...	...	Halt.
Wed., 26th...	11-0 P.M.	Leave Madras—(Central Sta- tion). Private departure.
Thu., 27th ...	7-7 A.M.	Arrive Veta- paliem.
	7-22 A.M.	Leave Veta- paliem.
	9-7 A.M.	Arrive Duggi- rala.
	9-45 A.M.	Leave Duggi- rala.
	1-10 P.M.	Arrive Nida- davolu.
	1-50 P.M.	Leave Nida- davolu.
4-40 P.M.	Arrive Tuni...	Afternoon
	4-55 P.M.	Leave ,, ... tea.

7-0	P.M.	Arrive Waltair	Hot water.
7-35	P.M.	Leave ,,,	
8-7	P.M.	Arrive Kotta- valasa.	Dinner.
9-0	P.M.	Leave Kotta- valasa.	
Fri., 28th ...	7-0	A.M. Arrive Tapang	Early tea. Hot water.
	7-16	A.M. Leave ,,,	
	9-0	A.M. Arrive Cuttaek.	Public arrival.
	5-0	P.M. Leave ,,,	Private depar- ture.
	7-22	P.M. Arrive Mar- kona.	Hot water.
	7-32	P.M. Leave Mar- kona.	
	7-47	P.M. Arrive Soro ...	Dinner.
	8-47	P.M. Leave ,,, ...	
Sat., 29th ...	7-8	A.M. Arrive Guhan- di.	Early tea. Hot water.
	7-23	A.M. Leave Guhan- di.	
	8-40	A.M. Arrive Ban- dhua.	Breakfast.
	9-10	A.M. Leave Ban- dhua.	
	9-30	A.M. Arrive Gaya.	Private arrival.
	10-0	A.M. Leave ,,,	By motor.
	10-30	A.M. Arrive Budh Gaya.	
	11-30	A.M. Leave Budh Gaya.	By motor.

	12-15 A.M.	Arrive Gaya.	
	12-30 P.M.	Leave ,,,	Private departure.
	1-15 P.M.	Arrive Mukh- dumpur Gaya.	
	1-45 P.M.	Leave Mukh- dumpur Gaya.	Lunch.
	3-30 P.M.	Arrive Banki- pore.	Public arrival.
Sun., 30th <i>December.</i>	}	... Halt.	
Mon., 1st			
Tues., 2nd	10-0 A.M.	Leave Banki- pore.	Private departure.
	1-15 P.M.	Arrive Zama- nia.	
	1-50 P.M.	Leave Zama- nia.	Lunch.
	4-45 P.M.	Arrive Mandah road.	
	5-0 P.M.	Leave Mandah road.	Afternoon tea.
	7-30 P.M.	Arrive Bhar- wari.	
	7-35 P.M.	Leave Bhar- wari.	Hot water.
	8-0 P.M.	Arrive Sirathu.	
	9-0 P.M.	Leave ,,,	Dinner.
Wed., 3rd ...	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Bharat- pur.	Early tea. Hot water.
	7-30 A.M.	Leave Bharat- pur.	Change to M. G. spcl

8-55 A.M.	Arrive Mah-	} wa Road.	Breakfast.
9-25 A.M.	Leave Mah-		
	wa Road.		
11-35 A.M.	Arrive Alwar.	Public arri-	
		val.	
Thur., 4th ...	11-0 P.M.	Leave Alwar	Public depa-
			ture.
	11-45 P.M.	Arrive Khair-	} Sleep in sid-
Fri., 5th ...	4-30 A.M.	thal.	
		Leave Kkair-	ing.
		thal.	
	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Gurga-	} Early tea.
	7-15 A.M.	on.	
		Leave Gurga-	Hot water.
		on.	
	8-0 A.M.	Arrive Delhi	} Main. Private arrival.

**Detailed Programme of His Excellency the
Viceroy's Autumn Tour.**

October.

Tues., 14th ... 2-15 P.M. Leave Summer Hill. Private*
departure.

4-55 P.M. Arrive Barogh.	} Afternoon
5-25 P.M. Leave ,,,	

7-30 P.M. Arrive Kalka.	} Change to broad gauge special. Dinner.
10-0 P.M. Leave ,,,	

Wed., 15th ... 0-44 A.M. Arrive Sarai

Banjara.	} Sleep in siding.
4-22 A.M. Leave Sarai	

Banjara.	} Early tea. Hot water.
7-0 A.M. Arrive Goraya.	
7-15 A.M. Leave ,,,	

8-54 A.M. Arrive Khaje-	} Breakfast.
wali.	

9.30 A.M. Leave Khaje-	} Breakfast.
wali.	

10-0 A.M. Arrive Kapurthala. Public
arrival.

10-30 A.M. Mizaj Pursi.

11-0 A.M. Receive visit from His High-
ness the Maharaja.

11-30 A.M. Return the visit of His High-
ness the Maharaja.

* Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Miss Osborne and Captain R. L. Benson, will leave Simla by trolley on the 16th October at 2-45 P.M. and joins the Viceregal Party at Bhatinda on the 17th.

12 NOON Visit Institutions.

8-15 P.M. Quiet Dinner.

9-30 P.M. Cinematograph exhibition.

Thurs., 16th 8-30 A.M. Review.

10-30 A.M. Opening of the new Market.

12 noon His Excellency will grant Mr. French, Chief Minister an interview.

5-30 P.M. Trip on river by motor launch.

7-0 P.M. Illumination of the city.

8-15 P.M. State Banquet.

10-30 P.M. Leave Kapurthala. Private departure.

Fri., 17th ... 6-59 A.M. Arrive Bhatinda. } Early tea.
 } Hot water.

8-0 A.M. Leave Bhatinda. } Change to
 } metre gauge
 } special.

9-8 A.M. Arrive Mandi Dabwali. } Breakfast.

9-38 A.M. Leave Mandi Dabwali. }

11-38 A.M. Arrive Hanumangarh Fort.

Afternoon Quail Black Buck and Chink shooting.

Sat., 18th ... Motor and drive to Tulwara Jheel for duck shoot.

Return to Hanumangarh Fort in the evening.

Sun., 19th ... 7-0 A.M. Leave Hanumanagarh Fort. } *Lady Hardinge follows later.*

8-45 A.M. Arrive Suratgarh. }

9-0 A.M. Kunj shooting.

Afternoon. Black buck shooting.

10-0 P.M. Leave Suratgarh. By special train.

Mon., 20th ... 6-54 A.M. Arrive Jagdeowala. }

7-9 A.M. Leave Jagdeowala. } *Early tea. Hot water.*

8-30 A.M. Arrive Bikanir. Private arrival.

Afternoon. Visit the Fort, old Palaces, etc.

8-15 P.M. Banquet at the Fort followed by an informal investiture of Colonel Din Diyal with the Badge of the 1st Class Order of British India, and seven other recipients.

Tues., 21st ... 8-15 A.M. Leave Bikanir by motor after early breakfast.

9-0 a.m. *Lady Hardinge proceeds direct to Gujner.*

9-0 A.M. Sand Grouse shooting at Kodamdesar.

11-0 A.M. Arrive Gujner.

3-0 P.M. Duck shoot at Gujner Pipa Bund.

Wed., 22nd	... Morning	Grouse shooting at Durbari Tank.
	Afternoon	{ Duck shot, Gujner. Motor to Kolayat for after- noon tea.
Thurs., 23rd	9-0 A.M.	Sand Grouse shooting at Gujner.
	10-30 A.M.	Leave Gujner.
	11-15 A.M.	Arrive Bikanir.
	1-0 P.M.	Leave Bikanir, by special train, after early lunch.
	4-53 P.M.	Arrive Rajal- } desar. } Afternoon
	5-8 P.M.	Leave Rajal- } tea, desar. }
	6-57 P.M.	Arrive Tal Chhapar Station. Motor to Chhapar Camp (3 miles).
Fri., 24th	... 9-0 A.M.	Kunj shooting.
	Afternoon.	Black buck and Chinkara shooting.
	10-30 P.M.	Motor to Tal Chhapar Station, sleep on train.
Sat., 25th	... 7-30 A.M.	Leave Tal Chhapar by special train. (<i>Lady Hardinge will follow later by another special.</i>)
	7-54 A.M.	Arrive Sujangarh.
	9-0 A.M.	Kunj shooting at Sujangarh.
	Early afternoon.	Black buck shooting.

	5-34 P.M.	Leave Sujangarh,
	7-34 P.M.	Arrive Run ... }
	7-39 P.M.	Leave „ ... } Hot water.
	8-12 P.M.	Arrive Khatu }
	9-22 P.M.	Leave „ } Dinner*.
Sun., 26th ...	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Chauth-ka-Barwara. }
	7-15 A.M.	Leave Chauth-ka-Barwara. }
	7-45 A.M.	Arrive Siwai }
		Madhopur. } Breakfast.
	9-0 A.M.	Leave Siwai }
		Madhopur. } Change to broad gauge special.
	1-15 P.M.	Arrive Salpura }
	1-55 P.M.	Leave „ } Lunch.
	4-47 P.M.	Arrive Piprai- gaon. }
	5-2 P.M.	Leave Piprai- gaon. }
	7-33 P.M.	Arrive Bhilsa. }
	7-38 P.M.	Leave „ } Hot water.
	8-2 P.M.	Arrive Salam- atpur. }
	9-2 P.M.	Leave Salam- atpur. }
Mon., 27th ...	6-59 A.M.	Arrive Kaj- gaon. }
	7-14 A.M.	Leave Kaj- gaon. }
		Early tea.
		Hot water.

* Provided by Maharaja Sir Partab Singh and the Jodhpur Darbar.

9-0 A.M. Arrive Man- } Breakfast.
 mad. } Change to
10-0 A.M. Leave Man- } metre gauge
 mad. } special.

12-45 P.M. Arrive Daulatabad. Private
 arrival. Motor to Ellora
 (8 miles), lunch there, see
 caves and dine and sleep at
 the Roza Bungalow.

Tues., 28th... 7-0 A.M. Leave Roza after early tea
 and visit Daulatabad Fort.

8-30 A.M. Breakfast at Balahissar Fort.

9-30 A.M. Leave for Daulatabad Rail-
 way Station.

10-0 A.M. Leave Daulat-
 abad. Private departure.

12-19 P.M. Arrive Man- } Change to
 mad. } broad gauge
12-40 P.M. Leave Man- } special.

1-13 P.M. Arrive Yeola. } Lunch.
1-43 P.M. Leave Yeola. }

4-37 P.M. Arrive Ahmed- } Afternoon
 nagar. } tea.
4-55 P.M. Leave Ahmed- }
 nagar. }

7-27 P.M. Arrive Pomal- }
 vadi. }
7-39 P.M. Leave Pomal- } Hot water.
 vadi. }

8-9 P.M. Arrive Jeur. } Dinner.
9-9 P.M. Leave , , }

Wed., 29th... 7-5 A.M. Arrive Golla-
guda. } Early tea.
7-20 A.M. Leave Golla- } Hot water.
guda.

8-40 A.M. Arrive Hyderabad. Public
arrival.

9-40 A.M. Mizaj Pursi ceremony.

11-30 A.M. Receive visit from His High-
ness the Nizam at the
Falaknuma Palace.

12-45 P.M. Return the visit of His High-
ness the Nizam at the
Chau Mahalla Palace.

8-15 P.M. Banquet at the Chau Mahalla
Palace.

Thurs., 30th 8-0 A.M. Review at Secunderabad fol-
lowed by breakfast at the
Secunderabad Club.

12-0 Noon His Excellency the Viceroy
to will grant interviews to the
1-30 P.M. Minister, Peshkar, and the
three Indian Moin-ul-Moh-
ams, separately.

Afternoon. Sports on the Fateh Maidan.

8-15 P.M. Dinner at the Residency fol-
lowed by Reception.

Fri., 31st ... 7-30 A.M. Cheeta hunt.

10-0 A.M. Breakfast at Mahbub Man-
sion Palace.

4-0 P.M. Trip to Golconda. Tea with His Highness on the Bala Hissar. Visit the Mir Alam Tank on the way back.

8-15 P.M. Small dinner followed by Ball at Chau Mahalla Palace.

November.

Sat., 1st ... Morning Free.

1-0 P.M. His Excellency will accord a private interview to His Highness the Nizam at the Falaknuma Palace.

2-0 P.M. Lunch with the Minister.

5-0 p.m. *Her Excellency attends a purdah party at the Residency.*

8-15 P.M. Quiet dinner at King Kothi.

10-30 P.M. Leave Hyderabad. Private departure.

Sun., 2nd ... 7-0 A.M. Arrive Boroti. } Early tea.

7-20 A.M. Leave Boroti. } Hot water.

8-30 A.M. Arrive Hotgi. } Breakfast.
 } Change to
 } metre
 } gauge spe-
 } cial.*

10-0 A.M. Leave Hotgi. }

1-30 P.M.... Arrive Bijapur. Private arrival. His Excellency will be met by the Collector and the Chief of Jath at the Railway Station.

* The timings of the advance special, conveying the Foreign Secretary, 4 A. D. C.'s and establishment will be found on page 5 of the detailed time table.

1-40 P.M. Visit the Gol Gumbaz.
 2-0 P.M. Lay the Foundation Stone of the King Edward Memorial Park and Pavilion and receive an Address from the Municipal Councillors.
 2-30 to Visit the Asar Mahal, Juma
 4-40 P.M. Masjid, Mehtari Mahal, Andu Mahal, Ibrahim Roza, Malik-i-Maidan and Taj Bauri.
 4-45 to Afternoon tea at the Anand
 5-15 P.M. Mahal.
 5-25 P.M. Return to the Railway Station.
 5-30 P.M.... Leave Bijapur. Private departure.
 7-30 P.M.... Arrive Almati } Hot water.
 7-35 P.M.... Leave , ,
 8-13 P.M.... Arrive Karli- }
 matti.
 9-10 P.M.... Leave Karli- } Dinner.
 matti
 on., 3rd ... 7-3 A.M. ... Arrive Devan- }
 geri. Early tea.
 7-15 A.M.... Leave Devan- } Hot water.
 geri.
 9-10 A.M.... Arrive Rama- }
 geri.
 9-42 A.M.... Leave Rama- } Breakfast.
 geri.
 1-0 P.M. ... Arrive Benki- }
 pura.
 1-30 P.M.... Leave Benki- } Lunch.
 pura.

2-5 P.M. ... Arrive Shimoga. Private arrival.

2-30 P.M.... Leave ,,, By motor. 65 miles.

5-30 P.M.... Arrive Gaersoppa. Afternoon tea.

Tues., 4th Halt at Gaersoppa. Illumination of the Falls.

Wed., 5th ... 2-0 P.M. Leave Gaersoppa. By motor. 65 miles.

5-0 P.M. ... Arrive Shimoga. Afternoon tea.

6-15 P.M.... Leave Shimoga. Private departure.

7-28 P.M.... Arrive Tarikeri. } Hot
7-34 P.M.... Leave ,,, } water.

8-10 P.M.... Arrive Sivapur. }
9-10 P.M.... Leave ,,, } Dinner.

Thurs., 6th ... 7-8 A.M. ... Arrive Hanakere. } Early tea.
7-23 A.M.... Leave ,,, } Hot
water.

8-37 A.M. ... Arrive French } The First
Rocks. } Assistant to
8-45 A.M.... Leave French } the Resident
Rocks. } and the two
principal officers of the
Mysore State will meet His
Excellency.

8-57 A.M.... Arrive Paschimavahini. }
9-32 A.M. ... Leave Paschimavahini. } Breakfast.

10-0 A.M.... Arrive Mysore. Public arrival. Receive address from the Mysore Municipality.

11-0 A.M.... Mizaj Pursi.

1-15 P.M.... Lunch.

4-0 P.M. ... Receive visit from His Highness the Maharaja.

5-30 P.M.... Return the visit of His Highness the Maharaja.

8-15 P.M.... Banquet followed by fireworks.

Fri., 7th ... Morning... Visit Palace Stables.

11-0 A.M.... Reception of Representatives from Coorg and deputations of the Coorg and Mysore Planters, separately.

4-0 p.m. ... *Her Excellency receives a visit from the Maharani.*

5-0 P.M. ... Visit the Zoo.

5-0 p.m. ... *Her Excellency returns the visit of the Maharani.*

8-0 P.M. ... Dinner.

9-30 P.M.... Musical evening at the Palace. Illuminations in the City.

Sat., 8th ... 8-0 A.M. Parade of Imperial Service and Household troops.

10-0 A.M. Visit Seringapatam, lunching there. Visit Temple at Somnathpura.

	8-0 P.M. ... Quiet dinner.
Sun., 9th	... Morning... Visit Palace, Armoury etc.
	2-0 P.M. ... Leave Mysore.
	5-0 P.M. ... Arrive Keddah camp.
Mon., 10th	... } to Sat., 15th ... } ... Halt at the Keddah camp.
	... } ... Tiger and Bison shooting.
Sun., 16th	... ... Quiet day in Camp.
Mon., 17th	... 4-0 P.M. ... Leave the Keddah camp.
	7-0 P.M. ... Arrive Mysore.
Tues., 18th	... Morning... Visit the new Technical Institute. " Her Excellency will visit the Maharani's college.
	Afternoon. Visit Kannambadi and see work in progress on the new reservoir. (By Motor, 8 miles).
	11-0 P.M.... Leave Mysore. Private departure.
	12-0 P.M.... Arrive French Rocks.
Wed., 19th	... 3-0 A.M. ... Leave French Rocks. } Sleep in siding.
	7-0 A.M. ... Arrive Bidadi. } Early tea.
	7-25 A.M.... Leave " } Hot water.
	8-30 A.M.... Arrive Bangalore City. Public arrival. Receive Address of Welcome from the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station. Present Mr. Clarke with the Badge of the I.S.O.

9-15 A.M.... Breakfast.

10 A.M. Visit the Institute of Science and the lines of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

10-30 a.m. *Her Excellency opens the new entrance gates to the Lady Curzon Hospital.*

4-30 P.M. Lay the Foundation Stone of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association for soldiers, and afterwards motor round the City.

8-15 P.M. Dinner Party followed by Reception.

Thurs., 20th. 8-0 A.M. Review of Troops and Presentation of Colours to the 101st Grenadiers.

10-15 A.M. Unveil the Statue of Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer.

10-45 a.m. *Her Excellency visits the Victoria and Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals and the Silk Farm.*

4-30 P.M. Garden Party at the Residency.

10-30 P.M. Leave Bangalore Cantonment. Private departure.

11-37 P.M. Arrive Malur. } Sleep in siding. } Hot water. } Early tea.

Fri., 21st ... 6-45 A.M. Leave , , ...

7-20 A.M. Arrive Bowringpet.

7-30 A.M. Leave Bowringpet. By motor 10 Miles.

8-30 A.M. Arrive Marikuppam. Public arrival. Reception by the members of the Mining Board and Mysore officials. Receive address from the Mining Board.

9-15 A.M. Breakfast at Mr. Gifford's Bungalow and afterwards visit surface works at the Champion Reef Mine *viz.* the stamp mill, cyanide plant, electrical air compressing engine, process of gold melting, Cauvery transformer station, etc.

1-0 P.M. Leave Oorgaum. Private departure.

1-14 P.M. Arrive Nine } Reefs. } Lunch.

1-52 P.M. Leave Nine } Reefs.

4-43 P.M. Arrive Dasam- } pati. } Afternoon

4-48 P.M. Leave Dasam- } pati. } tea.

7-33 P.M. Arrive Sankri- } drug. } Hot water.

7-38 P.M. Leave Sankri- } drug.

8-0 P.M.	Arrive Erode.	Dinner and change to metre gauge special.
9-0 P.M.	Leave Erode.	
., 22nd. ...	7-0 A.M.	Arrive Parama- kuddi.
	7-10 A.M.	Leave Parama- kuddi.
8-30 A.M.	Arrive Uchi- pulli.	Early tea. Hot water.
	8-45 A.M.	Leave Uchi- pulli.
9-10 A.M.	Arrive Manda- pam.	Private arri- val.
	10-40 A.M.	Leave Manda- pam.
1-30 P.M.	Arrive Tirup- pachetti.	Private de- parture.
	1-45 P.M.	Leave Tirup- pachetti.
2-30 P.M.	Arrive Madura.	Presentation of local officials at the Station. Receive Address of Wel- come.
	3-0 P.M.	Leave Madura.
4-50 P.M.	Arrive Dindi- gul.	Afternoon tea.
	5-5 P.M.	Leave Dindi- gul.

7-30 P.M. Arrive Trichinopoly Fort.
Private arrival.

8-0 P.M. Dine on train.

9-30 to 11 P.M. Motor to Pandal. View illuminations and fireworks.
Sleep on train.

Sun., 23rd

7-30 to 9-0 A.M. Visit Trichi Rock : introduction of leading officials and presentation of an Address of Welcome in the Hundred Pillared Mantapam.

9-15 A.M. Breakfast on train.

11-0 A.M. Attend Divine Service at St. John's Church.

12-30 P.M. Leave Trichinopoly Junction.
Private departure.

1-10 P.M. Arrive Sola- }
gampatti. } Lunch.
1-50 P.M. Leave Sola- }
gampatti.

2-30 P.M. Arrive Tanjore. Private arrival.

3-0 to 4-45 P.M. Visit the Schwartz Memorial Church and Temple.

5-0 to 5-45 P.M. Afternoon tea in the Sivaganga Gardens.

5-45 P.M. Return to Station.

6-0 P.M. Leave Tanjore. Private departure.

7-25 P.M. Arrive Kum- }
 bakonam. } Hot water.
 7-35 P.M. Leave Kum- }
 bakonam.

 7-45 P.M. Arrive Tiru- }
 nageswaram. } Dinner.
 8-45 P.M. Leave Tiru- }
 nageswaram.

 Mon., 24th 7-0 A.M. Arrive Singa- }
 perumal |
 Koil. | Early tea.
 7-15 A.M. Leave Singa- }
 perumal | Hot water.
 Koil.

 8-30 A.M. Arrive Madras, (Egmore
 Station).

 8-45 A.M. Public arrival in Banqueting
 Hall, Government House.

 9-15 A.M. Breakfast.

 10-30 A.M. Receive addresses in the Ban-
 queting Hall from :—
 Madras Musalmans.
 ,, Chamber of Com-
 merce.
 Southern India Chamber of
 Commerce.
 Madras Landholders Associa-
 tion.
 Madras Mahajana Sabha.
 Anglo-Indian Association.
 Madras Presidency Co-opera-
 tors.

Indian Christian Association.
 Catholic Indian ,,
 Madras Provincial Congress
 Committee.

4-30 P.M. Visit Fort St. George and the
 Harbour and drive through
 Georgetown.

8-0 P.M. Dinner Party.

9-45 P.M. Levée followed by an infor-
 mal Investiture of
 Lieutenant-Colonel
 G. G. Giffard, C.S.I.,
 I.M.S., and Mr. J. H.
 Stone, C.I.E., M.A.

Tues., 25th... 8-0 A.M. Lay the Foundation Stone of
 the University Library.

8-0 a.m. *Her Excellency visits the
 Victoria Technical Institute
 and the Museum.*

9-15 A.M. Breakfast.

10-30 A.M. Visit the High Court.

10-30 a.m. *Her Excellency receives visit³
 from Indian ladies
 (Ghosha) in the Banquet-
 ing Hall.*

12-0 noon. Receive visits from the Maha-
 raja of Travancore, the
 Rajas of Cochin and Pudu-
 kota.

12-0 noon. *Her Excellency will visit the Victoria Caste and Ghosha Hospital.*

3-30 p.m. Return the visits of the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin.

4-30 p.m. Motor to Guindy, *via* Mount Road, afternoon tea there, and return by Adyar, San Thome and the Marina.

8-0 p.m. Quiet dinner.

9-45 p.m. Reception.

Wed., 26th... 8-0 a.m. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Hardinge, will open the new Municipal Buildings and receive an Address of Welcome from the Corporation.

10-30 a.m. *Her Excellency receives visits from Indian ladies.*

11-0 a.m. Receive informal visits from Indian Notables.*

11-30 a.m. *Her Excellency will visit the Maternity Hospital.*

4-30 p.m. Attend garden party at the Cosmopolitan Club.

* The Prince of Arcot.
Maharaja of Bobbili.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
The Raja of Kalahasti.

The Raja of Pithapuram.
The Raja of Ramnad.
The Raja of Kollengrode.
The Raja of Kurupam.
The Raja of Anegondi.

	4-30 p.m.	Her Excellency will visit the Recreation Club at Mylapore.
	8-0 p.m.	Dinner party.
	11-0 p.m.	Leave Madras (Central Station). Private departure.
Thurs., 27th	7-7 A.M.	Arrive Vetalpalem. } Early tea.
	7-22 A.M.	Leave Vetalpalem. } Hot water.
	9-7 A.M.	Arrive Dug-girala. } Breakfast.
	9-45 A.M.	Leave Dug-girala. }
	1-10 P.M.	Arrive Nidavolu. } Lunch.
	1-50 P.M.	Leave Nidavolu. }
	4-40 P.M.	Arrive Tuni .. } Afternoon
	4-55 P.M.	Leave , , ... } tea.
	7-0 P.M.	Arrive Waltair. } Hot water.
	7-35 P.M.	Leave , , }
	8-7 P.M.	Arrive Kottavalasa. }
	9-0 P.M.	Leave Kottavalasa. } Dinner.
Fri., 28th	... 7-0 A.M.	Arrive Tapang. } Early tea.
	7-16 A.M.	Leave , , } Hot water.
	9-0 A.M.	Arrive Cuttack. Public arrival. Motor to the Commissioner's House.
	9-30 A.M.	Breakfast at the Commissioner's House.

11-0 A.M. Durbar of Feudatory Chiefs and presentation of Addresses by Municipal and District Boards. Presentation of sanad of Maharaja to Maharaja Baikuntha De of Balasore and certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association to Dr. B. K. Banerjee.

12-30 to 1-0 P. M. } Interviews.

1-15 P.M. Luncheon party at Commissioner's House.

2-30 P.M. Drive to Anicut, Hospital, Medical School and The Ravenshaw College.

3-30 P.M. Garden Party.

5-0 P.M. Leave Cuttack. Private departure.

7-22 P.M. Arrive Mar-kona. }
 7-32 P.M. Leave Mar-kona. } Hot water.

7-47 P.M. Arrive Soro ... }
 8-47 P.M. Leave „ ... } Dinner.

Sat, 29th ... 7-8 A.M. Arrive Guj-handi. } Early tea.
 7-23 A.M. Leave Guj-handi. } Hot water.

8-40 A.M. Arrive Band- }
 hua. }
 9-10 A.M. Leave Band- } Breakfast.
 hua. }
 9-30 A.M. Arrive Gaya... Private arri-
 val.*
 10-0 A.M. Leave for
 Budh Gaya. By motor.
 10-30 A.M. Arrive Budh
 Gaya.
 11-30 A.M. Leave Budh
 Gaya. By motor.
 12-15 P.M. Arrive Gaya.
 12-30 P.M. Leave Gaya. Private depa-
 ture.
 1-15 P.M. Arrive Mukh- }
 dumpur Gaya. }
 1-45 P.M. Leave Mukh- } Lunch.
 dumpur Gaya }
 3-30 P.M.... Arrival Banki-
 pur. Public arrival.
 Proceed in procession to the
 Shamiana in the station
 yard. Receive addresses
 from the Bihar Land-
 holders' Association, the
 District Board and Munici-
 pality, to which His Excel-
 lency will make a joint
 reply. Leave for Govern-
 ment House.

* Gentlemen on the Khas Mulakati list of Gaya will be pre-
 sented to His Excellency.

5-0 P.M. ... Attend Garden party given by Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga.

8-15 P.M.... Dinner party followed by informal Investiture of Colonel Hickley, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rai Sheo Shanker Sahay Bahadur, C.I.E. and Raja Hari Har Prashad Narayan Sinha.

Sunday, 30th 8-0 A.M. ... Inspect the treasures of the Khuda Baksh Library in His Excellency's sitting room.

10-0 A.M. Visit site of proposed University : inspect Mr. Manuk's collection. Embark on the "Benares" and, if time permits, visit the Hospital, College and Bihar School of Engineering. Lunch on board.

2-15 to }
2-45 P.M. } Interviews.

3-45 P.M.... Drive to excavations at Pataliputra, taking tea with the Maharaja of Gidhour *en route*.

6-0 P.M. ... Divine Service.

8-15 P.M.... Small dinner party.

December.

Monday, 1st... 10-15 A.M. Lay Foundation Stone of the Council Chamber.

3-0 P.M. ... Lay Foundation Stone of the High Court.

5-0 P.M. ... Garden Party at Government House. Presentation of an address by the Bihar Planters Association.

8-15 P.M.... Dine with the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam.

Tuesday, 2nd 10-0 A.M.... Leave Banki- Private departure. pore.

1-15 P.M. Arrive Zama- }
nia.

1-50 P.M. Leave Zama- } Lunch.
nia.

4-45 P.M.... Arrive Man- }
dah Road. Afternoon

5-0 P.M. ... Leave Man- } tea.
dah Road.

7-30 P.M.... Arrive Bhar- }
wari. Hot water.

7-35 P.M. Leave Bhar- }
wari.

8-0 P.M. ... Arrive Sir- }
thu.

9-0 P.M. ... Leave Sir- } Dinner.
thu.

Wednesday, 7-0 A.M. ... Arrive Bhar- } Early tea.
3rd. atpur. Hot water.

7-30 A.M.... Leave Bhar- } Change to
atpur. M. G. spec'l.

8-55 A.M. Arrive Mahwa }
 Road.
 9-25 A.M. Leave Mahwa } Breakfast.
 Road.

11-35 A.M. Arrive Alwar. Public ar-
 rivel.

12-45 P.M. Mizaj Pursi.

2-30 P.M. Receive visit from His High-
 ness the Maharaja.

3-30 P.M. Return the visit of His High-
 ness the Maharaja.

4-30 P.M. Sight-seeing including a visit
 to the Std, Purjanbehar
 gardens, Fil khana, and
 probably Siliseh and Jai
 Samand (tanks) etc.

8-0 P.M. Quiet dinner at Lansdowne
 Palace.

Thursday, 4th 8-0 A.M. Brigade Parade.
 Between breakfast } Black buck shooting in His
 and lunch. } Highness's preserves (20
 minutes by motor) if his
 Excellency so desires.

4-30 P.M. Garden Party at Mangal
 Behar.

8-15 P.M. State Banquet at City Palace
 and Inspection of the Ar-
 moury and Library there.

11-0. P.M. Leave Alwar. Private de-
 parture.

11-45 P.M. Arrive Khair-
thal. }
Friday, 5th ... 4-30 A.M. Leave Khair- } Sleep in sid-
thal. } ing.

7-0 A.M. Arrive Gurga-
on. }
7-15 A.M. Leave Gurga- } Early tea.
on. } Hot water.

8-0 A.M. Arrive Delhi
Main. Private arrival.

8-55 A.M.	Arrive Mahwa	Breakfast.	
	Road.		
9-25 A.M.	Leave Mahwa		
	Road.		
11-35 A.M.	Arrive Alwar.	Public ar- rival.	
Thursday, 4th	11-0 P.M.	Leave Alwar.	Private de- parture.
Friday, 5th	11-45 P.M.	Arrive Khair-	Sleep in siding.
	4-30 A.M.	Leave Khair-	
	thal.		
7-0 A.M....	Arrive Gurga-	Early tea.	
7-15 A.M....	on.		
	Leave Gurga-		
	on.		
8-0 A.M. ...	Arrive Delhi	Hot water.	
	Main.		
	Private arrival.		

LIST OF PARTY.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.
2. HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY HARDINGE.*
3. MISS OSBORNE.*
4. J. B. WOOD, ESQ., C.I.E., OFFG. FOREIGN SECRETARY.
5. SIR JAMES DUBOULAY, K.C.I.E., PRIVATE SECRETARY.
6. COLONEL F. LEE, OFFG. MILITARY SECRETARY.†
7. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. MAXWELL, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., MILITARY SECRETARY.‡
8. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JAMES ROBERTS, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., SURGEON.
9. CAPTAIN A. A. TOD, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
10. CAPTAIN J. J. ASTOR, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
11. CAPTAIN R. L. BENSON, AIDE-DE-CAMP*.
12. CAPTAIN F. ST. J. ATKINSON, AIDE-DE-CAMP§.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

FOREIGN OFFICE ...	... {	Mr. R. Hill.
		" C. L. Beatson.
		" P. C. Mukerji||
		Babu J. N. Mukerji.
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE	{	Mr. E. E. Turner.
		Babu M. M. Bose.
		Munshi Syed Mahomed Yasin.
		Mr. W. de la Hey.
MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE	{	Babu S. N. Chatterji.
		Munshi Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din.
		Transport Superintendent.
		Munshi Hamid Ali.

DISPENSARY.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON ABDUL GHANI.

POST OFFICE.

MUNSHI ABDULLA KHAN.

HOUSEHOLD.

MISS SAUTTER, MAID.

MR. FENWICK, VALET.

ABOUT 90 INDIAN SERVANTS (INCLUDING 1 AYAH).

* Will not visit Kapurthala.

† As far as Manmad only.

‡ Will join the party at Manmad on the 27th October.

§ Will join the party at Manmad and leave at the conclusion of the visit to Mysore.

|| Partakes of European food in his dwelling tent.

List of party for Gujner, Ellora and Gaersoppa.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.
2. HEE EXCELLENCY THE LADY HARDINGE.
3. MISS OSBORNE.
4. J. B. WOOD, Esq., C.I.E., OFFG. FOREIGN SECRETARY.
5. SIR JAMES DUBOULAY, K.C.I.E., PRIVATE SECRETARY.
6. COLONEL F. LEE, OFFG. MILITARY SECRETARY.*
7. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. MAXWELL, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., MILITARY SECRETARY.†
8. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JAMES ROBERTS, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., SURGEON.
9. CAPTAIN A. A. TOD, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
10. CAPTAIN J. J. ASTOR, AIDE DE-CAMP.
11. CAPTAIN R. L. BENSON, AIDE-DE-CAMP.
12. CAPTAIN F. ST. J. ATKINSON, AIDE-DE-CAMP.‡

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

FOREIGN OFFICE	...	Mr. R. Hill.‡
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE...	...	Mr. E. Turner.
MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE	...	Munshi G. M. Din, Transport Superintendent.

HOUSEHOLD.

MISS SAUTTER, MAID.

MR. FENWICK, VALET.

ABOUT 30 INDIAN SERVANTS (INCLUDING an AYAH).

* At Gujner only.

† At Ellora and Gaersoppa only.

‡ At Gaersoppa only.

Carriage arrangements on arrival at Kapurthala.

1st Carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharaja.

Commissioner, Jullunder Division.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

2nd Carriage.

Foreign Secretary.

The Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Aide de-Camp to the Viceroy.

3rd Carriage.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Chief Minister, Kapurthala State.

Surgeon to the Viceroy.

4th Carriage.

Sardars of the State.

5th Carriage.

Sardars of the State.

Motor Car arrangements on arrival at Hyderabad.

1st Motor.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Nizam.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

2nd Motor.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.

Foreign Secretary.

Aide de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Nawab Usman Yar-ud-Daula Bahadur.

3rd Motor.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister.

4th Motor.

Miss Osborne.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Personal Assistant to Resident.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

5th Motor.

Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Major W. J. Lambert.*

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy.

6th Motor.

His Highness the Nizam's Departmental Ministers.

7th Motor.

His Highness the Nizam's suite.

* Inspecting officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Carriage arrangements, on arrival at Mysore.

1st Carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy.
 His Highness the Maharaja.
 Resident at Mysore.
 Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

2nd Carriage.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.
 Yuvaraj.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

3rd Carriage.

Foreign Secretary.
 Dewan.
 1st Assistant to the Resident.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

4th Carriage.

Miss Osborne.
 Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Major W. J. Lambert.*
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

5th Carriage.

Surgeon to the Viceroy.
 Private Secretary to the Maharaja.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
 Sardar.

6th Carriage.

Sardars of the State.

* Inspecting officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Carriage arrangements, on arrival at Bangalore.

1st Carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.

Resident at Mysore.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

2nd Carriage.

Foreign Secretary.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

3rd Carriage.

Miss Osborne.

1st Assistant to the Resident.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

4th Carriage.

Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Residency Surgeon.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Carriage arrangements on arrival at Madras.

1st Carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Governor.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

2nd Carriage.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.

The Lady Pentland.

Military Secretary to the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

3rd Carriage.

Foreign Secretary.

Chief Secretary, Madras.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

4th Carriage.

Miss Osborne.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Private Secretary to the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

5th Carriage.

Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Surgeon to the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

Motor Car arrangements on arrival at Cuttack.

1st Motor.

His Excellency the Viceroy.
 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
 Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Honour.

2nd Motor.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.
 Commissioner, Orissa Division.
 Private Secretary to His Honour.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

3rd Motor.

Foreign Secretary.
 Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Honour.

4th Motor.

Miss Osborne.
 Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Surgeon to the Viceroy.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Carriage arrangements on arrival at Bankipur.

1st Carriage.

His Excellency the Viceroy.
 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
 Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Aide-de-Camp to His Honour.

2nd Carriage.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.
 Lady Bayley.
 Private Secretary to His Honour.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

3rd Carriage.

Foreign Secretary.
 Commissioner, Patna Division.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

4th Carriage.

Miss Osborne.
 Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

5th Carriage.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Surgeon to the Viceroy.
 Aide-de Camp to His Honour.
 Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following will be the order for the wearing of White and Cloth respectively :—

Kapurthala	Public arrival	Full dress	White.
	Review	Full dress	White (blue pantaloons, saddle cloth, etc.)
	State dinner	Mess dress	.....
Hyderabad	Public arrival	Full dress	White.
	Banquet	Full dress	White.
	Review	Full dress	White (blue pantaloons, saddle cloth, etc.)
Mysore	Reception	Full dress	White.
	Public arrival	Full dress	White.
	Banquet	Mess dress	Cloth.
Bangalore	Public arrival	Undress	White.
	Foundation stone ceremony.	Full dress	White.
	Reception	Mess dress	Cloth.
Madras	Review	Full dress	Cloth (red riding tunic).
	Public arrival	Undress	White.
	Levee	Full dress	Cloth.
Cuttack	Reception	Full dress	Cloth.
	Dinner parties	Mess dress	Cloth.
	Public arrival	Undress	White.
Bankipur	Public arrival	Undress	Cloth.
	State dinner	Mess dress	Cloth.
	Foundation stone ceremony.	Full dress	Cloth.

NOTE.—(a) The A. D. C. in waiting on His Excellency will, unless otherwise ordered, wear undress uniform at all private arrivals.

(b) All visits from, and return visits to, Native Chiefs will be in undress uniform, whether cloth or white.

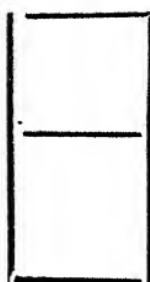
Memorandum showing when and where His Excellency the Viceroy's outward Foreign mails should be posted during His Excellency's Autumn Tour 1913.

Date of departure of mail steamer from Bombay.	Date of posting.	Place and hour of posting.
Saturday, 18th October 1913.	Thursday, 16th Octo- ber 1913.	Kapurthala up to 19 hours.
" 25th October 1913.	Thursday, 23rd Octo- ber 1913.	Bikaner up to 13 hours.
" 1st Novem- ber 1913.	Friday, 31st October 1913.	Hyderabad (Dec- can) before 18 hours.
" 8th Novem- ber 1913.	Thursday, 6th Nov- ember 1913.	Mysore before 10-30 hours.
" 15th Novem- ber 1913.	Thursday, 13th Nov- ember 1913.	Mysore before 10-30 hours.
" 22nd Novem- ber 1913.	Thursday, 20th Nov- ember 1913.	Bangalore, before 19 hours.
" 29th Novem- ber 1913.	Thursday, 27th Nov- ember 1913.	Tuni, at 16-40 hours.

**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's special train.**

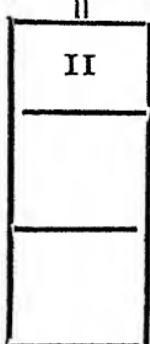
Summer Hill to Kalka.

	Baggage.
II	Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Postmaster.
II	Transport Superintendent.
II	Indian Assistants, Foreign Office, Private Secretary's and Military Secretary's offices.
II	Mr. Turner. ,, de la Hey.
II	Mr. Hill. ,, Beatson.
II	



Colonel F. Lee.
Sir James Roberts.

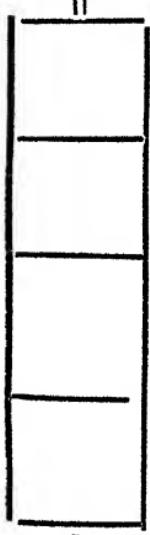
Superintendent, Kalka
Simla State Railway.
Superintendent of
Police.



Valet (Mr. Fenwick).

Luggage.

His Excellency the
Viceroy.



M. J. B. Wood.

Sir James DuBoulay.

Captain A. A. Tod.
,, J. J. Astor.

Servants.

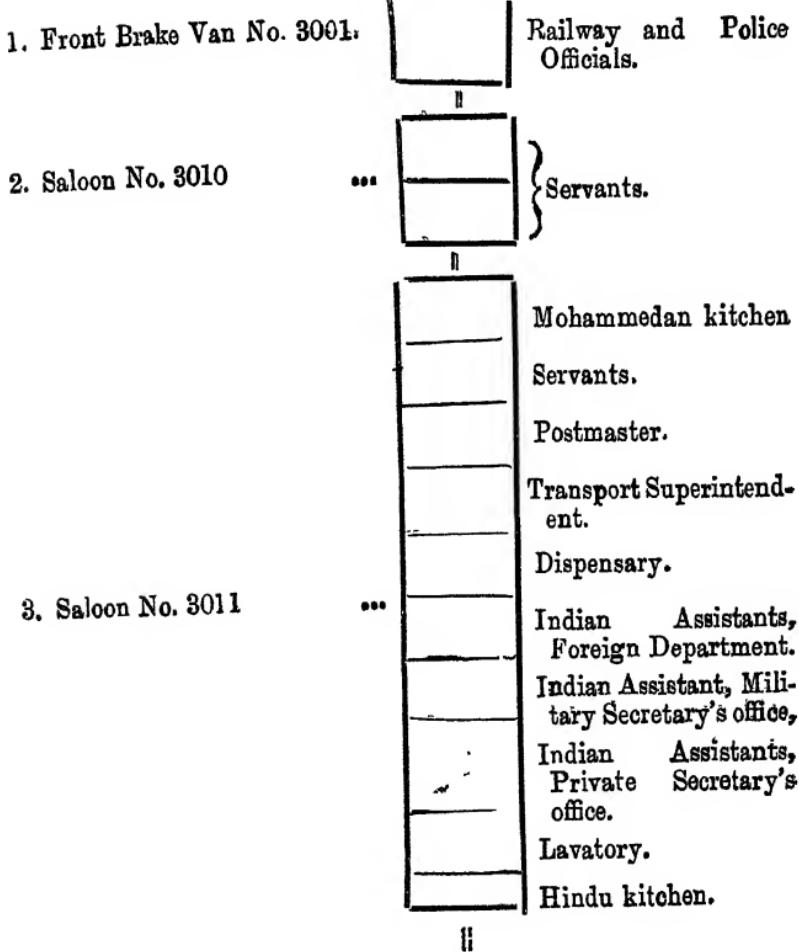


Servants.

Guard

**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's State Train.**

From Kalka to Kapurthala and Bhatinda.



4. Saloon No. 3008

...

Box room.

Spare.

Lavatory.

Spare.

Spare.

Lavatory.

Spare.

Captain J. J. Astor.

Lavatory.

Spare.

II

Lavatory.

Box room.

Valet (Mr. Fenwick).

5. His Excellency's Saloon No.
3004.

Bath room.

Bed room.

Saloon.

II

6. Staff Saloon No. 3003

...

	Lavatory.
	Sir James DuBoulay.
	Colonel F. Lee.
	Servants.
	Mr. J. B. Wood.
	Sir James Roberts.
	Lavatory.

II

7. Staff Saloon No. 3002

...

	Lavatory.
	Captain A. A. Tod.
	Mr. de la Hey.
	Servants.
	Mr. Hill and Mr. Beatson,
	Mr. Turner.
	Lavatory.

8. Dining Saloon No. 3006

...



To seat 24.

Pantry.

Kitchen.

Household Clerk.

Servants.

9. Kitchen Carriage No. 3007.

Subordinate officials. Police officials.

Stores.

10. Rear Brake Van No. 3009.



Their Excellencies' luggage.

Staff luggage.

Guard.

**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's metre gauge
Special Train.**

From Bhatinda to Siwai Madhopur.

1. Bogie 3rd and Brake Van,
No. 1596.



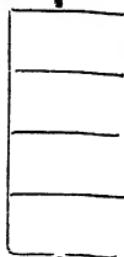
Railway Servants.

Guard.

Luggage.

Police.

2. Bogie 3rd and Brake Van,
No 1593.



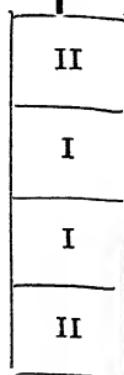
Servants.

Guard.

Luggage.

Servants.

3. Bogie Composite, No. 488....



Railway and Police
officials.

Carriage and Wagon
Superintendent.

Manager, Jodhpur-
Bikanir Railway.

Indian Assistants,
Foreign Department.

	Postmaster.
	Comptroller's Indian Assistant.
	Indian Assistant, Military Secretary's Office.
4. Bogie Composite, No. 484 ...	Dispensary.
	Transport Superintendent.
	Indian Assistants, Private Secretary's Office.
	Captain J. J. Astor, A.-D.-C.
	Captain A. A. Tod, A.-D.-C.
5. Staff Car, No. 4	Sir James Roberts.
	} Miss Osborne.
6. Royal Saloon, No. 2	Maid (Miss Sautter).
	Her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

7. Royal Saloon, No. 1

...	His Excellency the Viceroy.
...	Valet (Mr. Fenwick).

8. Staff Car, No. 3

...	Private Secretary's Office.
...	Sir James DuBoulay.
...	Colonel F. Lee.
...	Mr. J. B. Wood.
...	Foreign and Military Secretaries' Office.

9. Dining Car, No. 5

...	To seat 16.
...	Pantry.
...	Kitchen.

10. No. 1571 ...

...	Kitchen.
...	Stores.
...	Battery room.
...	Engine room.

11. Staff Car, No. 6	...	Captain R. L. Benson.
		Mr. Turner.
		Mr. de la Hey.
		Mr. Hill.
		Mr. Beatson.
		Servants.
12. Bogie 3rd, No. 1546	...	Servants.
		Ayah.
		Servants.
13. Bogie 3rd and Brake Van, No. 1594.		Guard.
		Luggage.
		Servants.

Composition and distribution of His Excellency the Viceroy's State Train.

From Siwai Madhopur to Manmad.

4. Saloon No. 3008

...

	Box room.
	Ayah.
	Lavatory.
	Spare.
	Captain R. L. Benson.
	Lavatory.
	Captain J. J. Astor.

Lava-
tory.

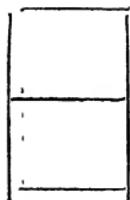
Miss Osborne.

5. Her Excellency's Saloon No.
3005.

	Lavatory.
	Box room.
	Maid (Miss Sautter).
	Bath room.
	Bed room.
	Saloon.

6. His Excellency's Saloon No. 3004.	Saloon.
	Bed room.
	Bath Room.
	Valet (Mr. Fenwick).
	Box room.
	Lavatory.
7. Staff Saloon No. 3003	Lavatory.
	Sir James DuBoulay.
	Colonel F. Lee.
	Servants.
	Mr. J. B. Wood.
	Sir James Roberts.
	Lavatory.
8. Staff Saloon No. 3002	Lavatory.
	Captain A. A. Tod.
	Mr. delaHey.
	Servants.
	Mr. Hill and Mr. Beatson.
	Mr. Turner.
	Lavatory.

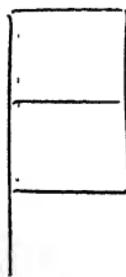
9. Dining Saloon No. 3006 ...



To seat 24.

Pantry.

10. Kitchen Carriage No. 3007

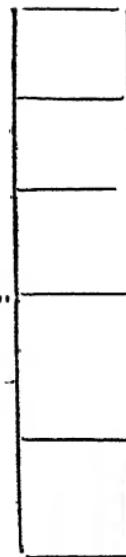


Kitchen.

Household Clerk.

Servants.

11. Rear Brake Van No. 3009...

Subordinate Police
officials.

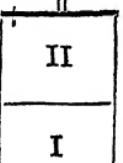
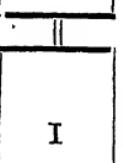
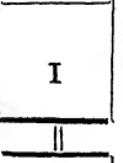
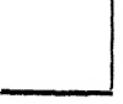
Stores.

Their Excellencies'
luggage.

Staff luggage.

Guard.

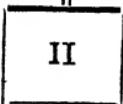
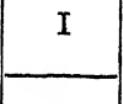
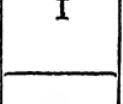
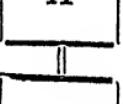
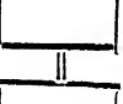
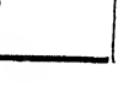
**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's Metre Guage
Special train—Manmad to Daultabad and
back.**

1. Brake Van	...	
2. 3rd class carriage	...	
3. Composite carriage	...	 II Mr. Turner. „ Fenwick.
	...	 I Dy. Inspector-General of Police.
4. 1st class carriage	...	 I Sir James Roberts. Colonel F. A. Maxwell.
	...	 I Sir James DuBoulay. Mr. J. B. Wood.
5. Saloon No. 15	...	 His Excellency the Viceroy.

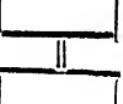
6. Saloon No. 14 ...

...  Her Excellency the
Lady Hardinge.

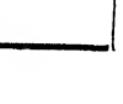
7. Composite Bogie

...  II Maid (Miss Sautter).
 ...  I Miss Osborne.
 ...  I Captain A. A. Tod.
 ...  II J. J. Astor.
 ...  II R. L. Benson.
 ...  Munshi G. M. Din.

8.

...  Agent's saloon.

9. Brake Van ...

... 

Composition and distribution of His Excellency the Viceroy's State Train.

From Manmad to Hyderabad and Hotgi.

5. Her Excellency's Saloon No.
3005.

	Lavatory.
	Box-room.
	Maid (Miss Sautter).
	Bath room.
	Bed room.
	Saloon.

6. His Excellency's Saloon No.
3004.

	Saloon.
	Bed room.
	Bath room.
	Valet (Mr. Fenwick).
	Box-room.
	Lavatory.

7. Staff Saloon No. 3003

...

	Lavatory.
	Sir James DuBoulay.
	Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell.
	Servants.
	Mr. J. B. Wood.
	Sir James Roberts.
	Lavatory.

		Lavatory.
8	Staff Saloon No. 3002	Captain A. A. Tod.
	...	Mr. dela Hey.
		Servants.
		Mr. Hill and Mr. Beatson.
		Mr. Turner.
		Lavatory.
9.	Dining Saloon No. 3006	To seat 24.
	...	Pantry.
10.	Kitchen Carriage No. 3007	Kitchen.
		Household Clerk.
		Servants.
11.	Rear Brake Van No. 3009	Subordinate Police officials.
		Stores.
		Their Excellencies' luggage.
		Staff luggage.
		Guard.

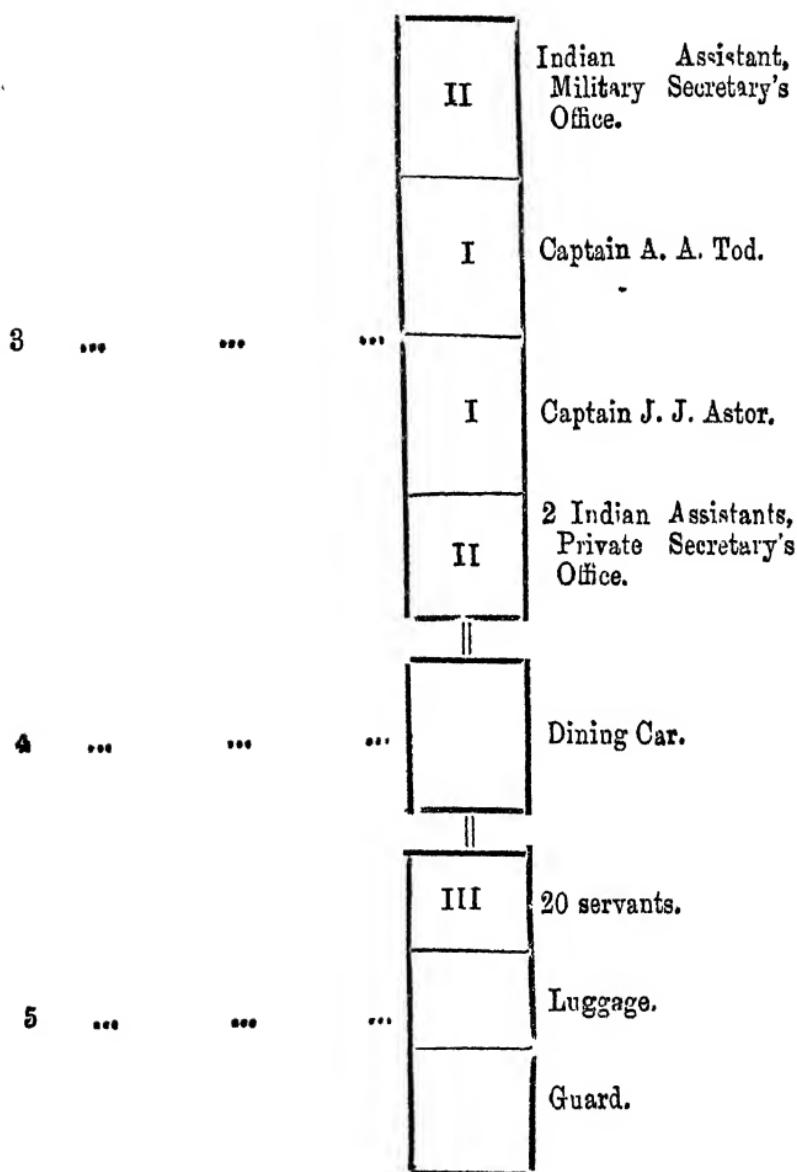
**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's Metre Gauge
special train from Hotgi to Shimoga, Mysore
and Bangalore City.**

1.	...	...	...	Guard.
2.	...	...	...	Luggage.
3.	...	...	...	25 servants.
				Police and Railway Officials.
4.	...	...	...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Postmaster.
				Sir James Roberts.
				Miss Osborne.
				Transport Superintendent and Comptroller's Indian Assistant.
				Maid, (Miss Sautter).
				Her Excellency's Saloon.

5. G.S.A.	...	...	...	His Excellency's Saloon.
			||	Valet (Mr. Fenwick).
6.	...	...	II	Mr. Turner.
		..	I	Sir James DuBoulay.
		..	I	Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell.
		..	II	Mr. de la Hey.
7.	...	...	...	Dining Car.
			||	25 servants.
8.	...	...	...	Luggage.
			||	Guard.

**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on the advance Special. Hotgi to Shimoga,
Mysore and Bangalore City.**

					Guard.
1	...	...	...		Luggage.
				III	20 servants.
				II	Mr. Hill. Mr. Beatson.
				I	Mr. J. B. Wood.
2	...	...	...	I	Captain F. St. J. Atkinson. Captain R. L. Benson.
				II	Indian Assistants, Foreign Department.



**Composition and distribution of His Excellency
the Viceroy's State Train.**

*Bangalore Cantonment to Erode, Madras to Bankipore,
Bankipore to Bharatpur and Delhi.*

1. Front Brake Van No. 3001.		Railway and Police officials.
2. Saloon No. 3010		Servants.
3. Saloon No. 3011.		Mohammedan kitchen. Servants. Postmaster. Transport Superintendent. Dispensary. Indian Assistants, Foreign Department Indian Assistant, Military Secretary's Office. Indian Assistants, Private Secretary's Office. Lavatory. Hindu kitchen.
4. Saloon No. 3008		Box-room. Ayah. Lavatory. Spare. Captain R. L. Benson. Lavatory. Captain J. J. Astor. Lavatory } Miss Osborne.

5. Her Excellency's Saloon No.
3005.

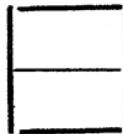
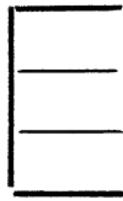
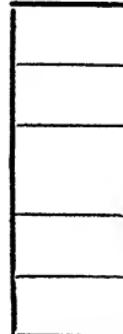
	Lavatory.
	Box-room.
	Maid (Miss Sautter).
	Bath room.
	Bed room.
	Saloon.

6. His Excellency's Saloon
No. 3004.

	Saloon.
	Bed room.
	Bath room.
	Valet (Mr. Fenwick).
	Box-room.
	Lavatory.

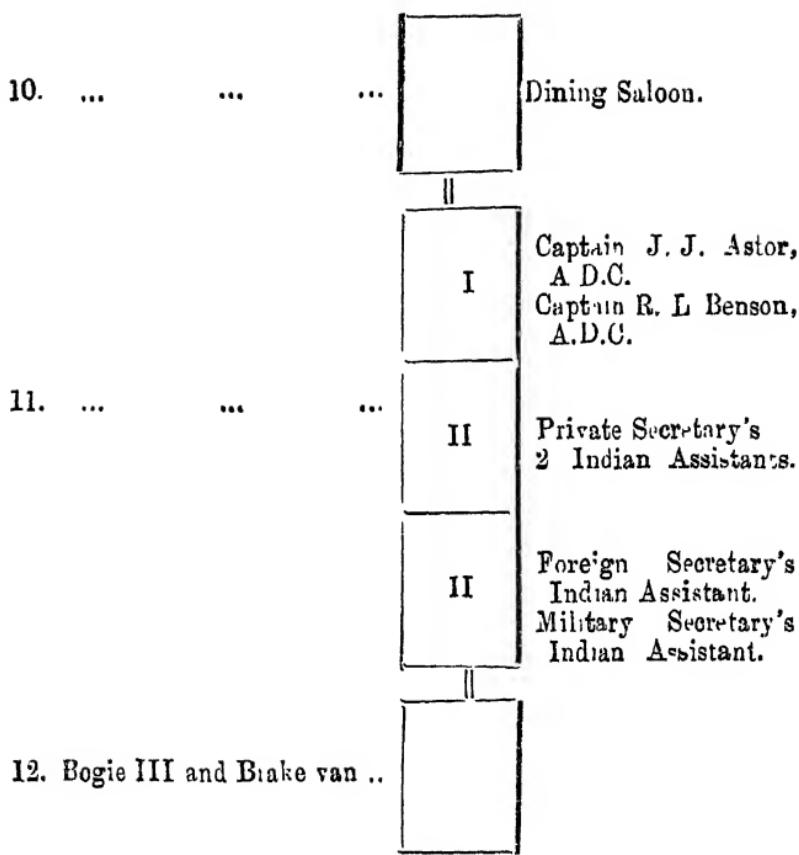
7. Staff Saloon No. 3003.

	Lavatory.
	Sir James DuBoulay.
	Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell.
	Servants.
	Mr. J. B. Wood.
	Sir James Roberts.
	Lavatory.

8. Staff Saloon No. 3002.		<p>Lavatory.</p> <p>Captain A. A. Tod.</p> <p>Mr. dela Hey.</p> <p>Servants.</p> <p>Mr. Hill and Mr. Beatson.</p> <p>Mr. Turner.</p> <p>Lavatory.</p>
9. Dining Saloon No. 3006.		<p>To seat 24.</p> <p>Pantry.</p>
10. Kitchen Carriage No. 3007.		<p>Kitchen.</p> <p>Household Clerk.</p> <p>Servants.</p>
11. Rear Brake Van No. 3009.		<p>Subordinate Police officials.</p> <p>Stores.</p> <p>Their Excellencies' luggage.</p> <p>Staff luggage.</p> <p>Guard.</p>

**Composition and distribution of accommodation
on His Excellency the Viceroy's Metre Gauge
Special Train, South Indian Railway. From
Erode to Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and
Madras.**

5.	...	...	...	II	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
				I	Sir James Roberts.
				I	Miss Osborne.
6.	S. S. B.	...	...		Maid (Miss Sautter).
					Her Excellency's Saloon.
7.	G. S. A.	...	...		His Excellency's Saloon.
					Valet (Mr. Fenwick).
8.	...	...	...	I	Sir James DuBoulay.
				I	Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell.
				II	Mr. Turner.
9.	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. B. Wool.
				II	Mr. Hill. Mr. Beatson.
					Mr. de la Hey.



*Temperatures of places to be visited during the course
of His Excellency the Viceroy's Autumn Tour, on
the corresponding dates of 1912—*

Station.	Date.	Normal Maximum Temperature.	Normal Minimum Temperature.
Eikaner	17th October 1912 ...	96.2°	71.9°
	18th " " ...	95.8	71.4
	19th " " ...	95.4	70.9
	20th " " ...	95.0	70.3
	21st " " ...	94.6	69.8
	22nd " " ...	94.2	69.3
	23rd " " ...	93.8	68.8
	24th " " ...	93.4	68.3
	25th " " ...	93.0	67.8
	29th " " ...	85.9	66.0
Hyderabad Deccan.	30th " " ...	85.7	65.8
	31st " " ...	85.5	65.6
	1st November 1912 ...	85.3	65.4

Station.	Date.			Normal Maximum temperature.	Normal Minimum temperature.
Bijapur	2nd November 1912	...		86.4°	64.7°
	6th	"	"	83.1	65.4
	7th	"	"	83.1	65.3
	8th	"	"	83.2	65.2
	9th	"	"	83.2	65.1
	10th	"	"	83.2	65.0
	11th	"	"	83.2	64.8
	12th	"	"	83.2	64.7
	13th	"	"	83.2	64.6
	14th	"	"	83.1	64.4
Mysore	15th	"	"	83.0	64.3
	16th	"	"	82.8	64.1
	17th	"	"	82.7	63.9
	18th	"	"	82.5	63.7

Station.	Date.	Normal Maximum temperature.	Normal Minimum temperature.
Bangalore ... {	19th November 1912 ...	79.2°	61.1°
	20th , " , , ...	79.0	61.0
Madura ... {	22nd , " , , ...	87.2	72.0
	23rd , " , , ...	87.1	71.9
Trichinopoly {	22nd , " , , ...	86.9	71.1
	23rd , " , , ...	86.7	71.0
Madras ... {	24th , " , , ...	84.5	71.2
	25th , " , , ...	84.4	71.1
	26th , " , , ...	84.3	71.1
Cuttack ...	28th , " , , ...	83.8	62.0
Gaya ...	29th , " , , ...	79.7	55.2
Pankipore ... {	30th , " , , ...	77.8	55.5
	1st December 1912 ...	77.5	55.2
	2nd , " , , ...	77.2	54.9

KAPURTHALA.

The State of Kapurthala includes three detached pieces of territory, all of which lie in the Jullundur Doab. Of these the main portion lies at the southern extremity of the Doab between $31^{\circ} 9'$ and $31^{\circ} 49'$ North and $75^{\circ} 5'$ and $75^{\circ} 41'$ East extending to the confluence of the Beas and Sutlej rivers. This portion of the State has an area of 510 square miles, and is 45 miles long from north-east to south-east, while its breadth varies from 7 to 20 miles. It is bounded on the north by the British District of Hoshiarpur, on the east by that of Jullundur, on the south by the Sutlej, and on the west by the Beas. The second largest portion of the State is the Ilaka of Phagwara, which has an area of 118 square miles, and is surrounded by the Jullundur District on all sides except the north-east, where it adjoins the District of Hoshiarpur. This Ilaka was added to the State in 1806 by Sardar Fateh Singh. The third and smallest portion is the Ilaka of Bhunga which has an area of only 24 square miles. This lies in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil and District, and was added to the State by the same ruler in 1822. Thus the State has a total area of 652 square miles.

In addition to these territories the Maharaja of Kapurthala is also Jagirdar of 34 villages in the Bari Doab of which 22 lie in Amritsar and 12 in the Lahore Districts. These villages were assigned to the Raja and his descendants in perpetuity in 1860. The Maharaja moreover owns on Istamrari tenure the Ilakas of Baundi, Bithauli and Akauna in the Bahrach and Bara Banki Districts of Oudh, these having been conferred on Raja Randhir Singh by the British Government in 1859. In 1872, Raja Kharak Singh also purchased the Derpura Ilaka in the Kheri District of Oudh, and in 1873 he further purchased that of Bhogpur in the Bijnor District.

Though the Sutlej and Beas form the southern and western boundaries of the Kapurthala State neither of these great rivers actually traverses its territory. It is, however, intersected by two small streams known as the White, or Eastern, and the Black, or Western, Bein. Large game is rare in the State. Deer, pig, hare, etc., are found in the State forests which are preserved for shooting. Water fowl frequent the banks of the rivers.

The climate of Kapurthala is good, but in seasons of heavy rainfall it becomes damp and malarious. The health of the

capital has been greatly improved by the planting of the Napier Sahibwala rakh, north of the town. This was formerly a swamp, and eucalyptus trees were planted in it by Colonel Napier. The Phagwara Ilaka is drier and healthier than that of the main portion of the State, and its people are more robust than those of other tracts.

The Ahluwalia family is said to have a remote connection with the ruling Rajput house of Jaisalmer. The present Chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput Lady of Kangra. His ancestor Sadhu Singh was an enterprising Zamindar who, over 300 years ago, founded four villages near Lahore, which are still held by his descendants. From one of them, Ahlu, the family derives its territorial title of Ahluwalia.

Sardar Jasa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a contemporary of Nadir Shah and of Ahmed Shah, and took advantage of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale, and make himself by his intelligence and bravery the leading Sikh of his day. He was undoubtedly the foremost Sikh leader north of the Sutlej in the middle of the 18th Century, and the equal of any Chief south of that river. Jasa Singh made Kapurthala his capital. He died in 1783. He was succeeded by his second cousin Sardar Bagh Singh whose son Sardar Fateh Singh, became Chief of the State on his father's death in 1801. In 1825 Sardar Fateh Singh fled across the Sutlej and took refuge from Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Jagraon, then under British protection. A reconciliation was effected between the two Chiefs and the territories which he had abandoned were restored to Sardar Fateh Singh owing to the good offices of the British Government. The *Cis* Sutlej territory was secured to Sardar Fateh Singh by the British Government under the general agreement of 1809. He died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son Sardar Nihal Singh. At the end of the first Sikh War the Sardar was confirmed in his possession of his territories in the Jullundur Doab, subject to an annual Nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000 fixed in commutation of Military Service; but his estates south of the Sutlej, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,65,000 were declared escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the treaty of 1809. It may be noted that it was the contention of Sardar Nihal Singh that it was owing to the mutiny of his troops that he was not able to give that assistance to the British

Government which he personally was only too anxious to render. In the second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable services to the British Government. In acknowledgement of these the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, visited the State and created Sardar Nihal Singh Raja of Kapurthala. He died in 1852. It is of special interest to note that in 1846 Sir Henry Hardinge, Vice-roy and Governor General of India, visited the Chief of the State at Fattu Dhinga in Kapurthala territory. Raja Randhir Singh, who succeeded his father, Raja Nihal Singh, ranged himself on the side of the British on the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. He marched into Jullundur at the head of his troops and helped to hold the Doab for the British Government until the fall of Delhi. He subsequently led a contingent of his soldiers to Oudh and assisted in the pacification of the disturbed districts. In recognition of the great services thus rendered the title of Raja-i-Rajgan was conferred upon the House of Kapurthala in perpetuity ; the amount of the tribute due from the State was reduced ; valuable estates in Oudh were granted to the Raja and to his brother Sardar Bikram Singh ; a sanad of adoption was conferred upon the Chief of Kapurthala by Lord Canning in 1862 ; and in 1864 Raja Randhir Singh received the G. C. S. I. from Lord Lawrence in open Durbar. Raja Randhir Singh died at Aden, on his way to England, in 1870. His son Raja Kharak Singh ruled the State for seven years. The present Chief of Kapurthala, Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itkad Daulat-i-Inghlishia, Raja-i-Rajgan. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., was born in 1872. During his minority the State was administered by the British Government. Successive superintendents of the State were Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Mackworth Young, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and Colonel Francis Massy.

The population of the Kapurthala State at the last census was 2,68,133.

The estate in Oudh has an area of 625 square miles with a population of 3,27,373. It yields an income of about Rs. 14,00,000, which added to that of Kapurthala makes the gross revenue of the State about 30,00,000. The State is of average fertility only. The trade of Kapurthala is small, and it has no manufactures of any importance.

A very striking building in Kapurthala is a fine Hindu temple built by Sardar Fateh Singh. The Durbar Hall and Courts form a large and handsome block of buildings, the dome of which is a

conspicuous object to travellers coming in by the Jullundur road ; The Randhir College Building is worthy of note. In the Shahlimar gardens are an old palace and *Samadhi*. The present Maharaja has built a magnificent palace in the Renaissance style from the designs of a French Architect.

The place of most interest in the Kapurthala State is the town of Sultanpur, situated 16 miles south of Kapurthala. It was founded according to tradition in the 11th Century. It was a town of considerable importance - probably once the Chief town in the Jullundur Doab - till the time of the invasion of India by Nadir Shah in 1739 A. D., who sacked and burnt it, since when it has never recovered its former prosperity. The ruins of a particularly fine massive old bridge over the Bein river, said to have been constructed in the time of Sher Shah, still remain. Lower down the river is a second handsome bridge built in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

There is also a fine Serai at Sultanpur erected about the same period, and several buildings of no architectural interest are connected with Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion.

Phagwara, situated 13 miles south-east of Jullundur, was formerly a town of no importance but of recent years it has rapidly come into prominence : considerably increased in size and importance, it has developed into the chief market of the Jullundur Doab. It has a flourishing trade in grain and it is the centre of a considerable sugar trade. It is famous for its manufacture of hardware and metal goods. It is both on the railway and Grand Trunk Road. It was founded in the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan and was first held by Hindu Jats. Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured the place in 1804 and bestowed it upon Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. There has been marked progress throughout the State since Maharaja Jagatjit Singh was placed upon the Gaddi some 23 years ago. When the idea of the formation of Imperial Service Troops was first mooted, the Kapurthala State, although paying a tribute in commutation of Military service, most loyally responded. The State now maintains a regiment of Infantry in a high state of efficiency. This regiment participated in the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and there lost 36 men in the service of the Empire.

The present Maharaja has done much for education in the State. He has recently opened both hospitals and schools at

Phagwara and Sultanpur, and a new college at Kapurthala. Grain markets have been built at Phagwara, Sultanpur, and Kapurthala. Water works and a drainage scheme have been projected for Kapurthala. The four sons of the Maharaja have received a liberal education in Europe.

On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King George V at Delhi in 1911 the G.C.S.I., was conferred upon the present Chief as a personal distinction, and, in recognition of his enlightened administration of the State the hereditary style and title of Maharaja was conferred upon the house of Kapurthala.

BIKANIR.

Bikanir.—Is the capital of a Native State of the same name under the political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency and the Government of India. The area is about 23,315·12 square miles and the population in 1911, 70,983. Bikanir is bounded on the north-west by Bahawalpur, on north and north-east by the districts of Ferozepore and Hissar, on the east by Jaipur, on south by Jodhpur and on south-west by Jaisalmer.

The capital of the State is Bikanir, situated about 759 miles almost due north of Bombay, the fourth largest city of Rajputana with a population (Census 1911) 55,826. The city, built on a slight elevation, was founded in 1488, and has an imposing appearance, being surrounded by a fine wall crowned with battlements and having many lofty houses and temples, and a massive fort. The wall 40 miles in circuit has 5 gates and 6 sally ports, and is built wholly of stone.

The ruling family of Bikanir is of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The State was founded by Bika, who left Jodhpur in search of a Kingdom for himself, born in 1439, the sixth son of Jodha Rao, of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. In 1490 Bika agreed to the accession of his younger brother Suja to the chiefship of Jodhpur but demanded the family heirlooms. Suja refused to comply and Bika invaded Jodhpur, captured the city and carried off the heirlooms which are still to be seen in the old palace of Bikanir. Rai Singh, the fourth in descent from Bika, became a leader of horse in Akbar's service. The first intercourse of the British Government with the Bikanir State occurred in 1808, when Mr. Elphinstone the British envoy passed through on his way to

Kabul, and was treated with great respect by the Maharaja Surat Singh, in whose reign a treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818.

The present ruler Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st ruler of Bikanir. He was gazetted Honorary Major in the British Army in June 1900, and is now attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. His Highness took part with his regiment of Rathor Rajputs in the China campaign of 1900, the same regiment again seeing service in the Somaliland campaign.

The city is irregularly square in shape and contains many good houses with red sandstone richly carved, but the majority of these houses are situated in narrow tortuous lanes where they are scarcely seen. There are 10 Jain monasteries which possess many Sanskrit manuscripts; 159 temples, and 28 mosques.

The old fort, built by Bika 3 years before he founded the city, is picturesquely situated on high rocky ground, close to and on south-west side of the city. It is now rather a shrine than a fort. The larger fort is more modern, having been built by Raja Rai Singh between 1588 and 1593. It contains the old palaces and is situated about 300 yards from the shot gate of the city. It is 1,078 yards in circuit, and has 2 entrances each of which has 3 or 4 successive gates; its rampart is strengthened by numerous bastions, about 40 feet high, and a moat runing all round.

The palace buildings are the work of successive Chiefs, the latest addition is the Darbar Hall, called Gauga Niwas, after the present Maharaja.

Outside the city the chief buildings are the Maharaja's new palace called Lalgarh, the Victoria Memorial Club, and the new public offices, called Gauga Kacheri, and the Agency.

There are three State schools, one of which is for girls. The principal educational institute is the High School, which is affiliated to the Allahabad University. The Bhagwandas Hospital, and the Ganga Risala are the two chief medical institutions for male patients, while there is a separate hospital under the former name for female patients.

Five miles east of the city is the Devi Kund, the cremation tank of the Chiefs of Bikanir since the time of Jet Singh—1527-1541. On each side of this tank are ranged the cenotaphs of 14

Chiefly, several of them are fine buildings with enamelwork on the undersurface of the domes.

Lake Gujner (20 miles) is surrounded by woods. There is a palace of the Maharaja situated in a garden containing many fine trees, also a shooting box fitted with electric light. The surrounding woods are a sanctuary for pug, and excellent imperial sand grouse shooting is to be had at this lake.

ELLORA.

A DECAYED town in the dominion of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, situated thirteen miles north-west from Aurangabad and seven from Daulatabad. It was formerly a place of some note, during its celebrity, chiefly from the remarkable excavations in the neighbouring mountain, known as the Temples of Ellora. According to Hindu legend, the date of these temples is carried back for a period of 7,950 years and their origin ascribed to Raja Eel, the son of Peshfont of Ellichpur, when 3,000 years of the Dwapar Joog (period) were yet unaccomplished. The more rational account of the Muhammadans states that "the Town of Ellora was built by Raja Eelo who also excavated the temples. Eel Raja was contemporary with Shah Momine Arif," who lived some 950 years ago.

The road from Aurangabad to the caves winds round the base of the fortress of Daulatabad, and traverses the Pipal Ghât to Roza, below which the caves are excavated. The Pipal Ghât, or road upwards, is so called from the *pipal* or sacred trees of the Hindus which line its sides. Half way up the arduous ascent stand two pillars inscribed with names of some nobles of the Court of Aurangzeb, who are supposed to have paved the road to the caves.

The caves are mentioned by Mahsudi, the Arabic geographer of the 10th century, but merely as a celebrated place of pilgrimage. They were visited in 1306 by Ala-ud-din or his Generals, when, as Dow relates, the capture occurred of a Hindu princess of Gujerat, who was here in concealment from the Muhammadans, but was afterwards carried to Delhi and married to the Emperor's son. Thevenot is said to be the first European who has described the caves; in the quaint style of the traveller of his period (1667) he details a visit to the "Pagodas of Ellora." The hill or plateau in which the caves are situated is crescent shaped.

Contrasting the caves of Ellora and Ajanta, Mr. Ferguson writes: Architecturally the Ellora caves differ from those of Ajanta, in consequence of their being excavated in the sloping sides of a hill, and not in a nearly perpendicular cliff. From this formation of the ground, almost all the caves at Ellora have courtyards in front of them. Frequently, also an outer wall of rock, with an entrance through it, is left standing; so that the caves are not generally seen from the outside at all: and a person might pass along their front without being aware of their existence, unless warned of the fact. The caves extend along the face of the hill for a mile and a quarter. They are divided into three distinct series, the Buddhist, the Brahmanical, and the Jain, and are arranged almost chronologically.

"The Caves," writes Mr. Burgess, the Archaeological Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, "are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarf of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south, for about a mile and a quarter, the scarf at each end of this interval throwing out a horn towards the west. It is where the scarf at the south end begins to turn to the west that the earliest caves—a group of Buddhistic ones—are situated; and in the north horn is the Indra Sabha, or Jain group, the other extremity of the series. The ascent of the *ghat* passes up the south side of Kailas, the third of the Brahmanical group, and over the roof of the Das Avataras, the second of them. Sixteen caves lie to the south of Kailas, and nearly as many to the north, but the latter are scattered over a greater distance.

Most of the caves have got distinguishing names from the local Brahmins; but it may be quite as convenient, for the sake of reference, to number them from south to north, beginning with the Buddhist caves, of which there are twelve, and passing through the Brahmanical series, of which seventeen are below the brow of the scarf, and a large number of smaller ones above, and ending with the Jain ones, of which there are five at the extreme north. There are also some cells and a colossal Jain image on the north side of the same spur in which is the "Indra Sabha-ida."

The chief building called the Kalas—a perfect Dravidian Temple complete in all its parts—is characterised by Fergusson as one of the most wonderful and interesting monuments of architectural art in India. "Its beauty and singularity," continues Mr. Fergusson, "always excited the astonishment of travellers, and in consequence it is better known than almost any other structure

in the country from the numerous views and sketches of it that have been published. It is not a mere interior chamber cut in the rock, but is a model of a complete temple such as might have been erected on the plain. In other words, the rock has been cut away externally as well as internally." This wonderful structure of which a detailed account is given by Fergusson measures 138 feet in front, the interior is 247 feet in length by 150 feet in breadth, the height in some places being 100 feet. This temple as well as the others, is said to have been built about the 8th century by Raja Edu of Ellichpur — by whom the Town of Ellora was founded — as a thanks-offering for a cure effected by the waters of a spring near the place.

"All the sculptures and the whole architectural style of the central temple," says Mr. Burgess, "impress me with the conviction that it is later than the Papanath Temple at Pattadkal, but probably earlier than the Great Sivaite Temple of Virupakshadeva there. It has at one time all been painted in a style befitting its elaborateness of sculpture. This painting has been renewed again and again, perhaps in a continuous succession of debased styles. the latest certainly poor enough. But there are still some bits in the roof of the porch, of two or three successive coatings that would compare favourably even among many of the Ajanta paintings. The lofty basement of the temple is of itself a remarkable conception, with its row of huge elephants and *sardulas* or lions, griffins, etc., in every possible attitude, tearing one another or feeding. And then, the great hall above, with its sixteen pillars all carved with different details of sculpture; its balcony porches at the side, and double pavilions before the front porch; its vestibule to the sanctuary with large sculptures on each side; and its five shrines round the outside of the principal one and on the same platform, all testify to the attempt made to rival and out-do all previous temples of the kind.

Dedicated to Siva, it is surrounded with figures also of Vishnu and the whole Puranic pantheon. Its sculptures bear testimony to the prevalence of the eclectic Smartha school. The interior, and parts at least, if not the whole, of the exterior, have been plastered over and painted; and, where this has not very long ago peeled off, has had the effect of preserving the stone inside from the smoke of wandering *jogis'* and travellers' fires, with which it must for ages have been saturated."

Unlike any of the preceding cave temples, Kailas is a great monolithic temple, isolated from surrounding rock, and carved

outside as well as in. It stands in a great court averaging 154 feet wide by 276 feet long at the level of the base, entirely cut out of the solid rock, and with a scarp 107 feet high at the back. In front of this court a curtain has been left carved on the outside with the monstrous forms of Siva and Vishnu and their con-geners, and with rooms inside it. It is pierced in the centre by an entrance passage with rooms on each side. Passing this, the visitor is met by a large sculpture of Lakshmi over the lotuses, with her attendant elephants. There are some letters and a date on the leaves of the lotus, on which she sits, but illegible, and probably belonging to the 15th century. On the bases of the pilasters on each side have been inscriptions in characters of the 8th century. As we enter, to the right and left is the front portion of the court, which is a few feet lower than the rest, and at the north and south ends of which stand two gigantic elephants, —that on the south much mutilated. Turning again to the east and ascending a few steps, we enter the great court occupied by the temple, whose base measures 164 feet from east to west, by 109½ feet, where widest, from north to south. In front of it, and connected by a bridge, is a *mandapa* for the Nandi, and on each side of this *mandapa* stands a pillar or *dvajadand*—“ensign staff”—45 feet high, or with what remains of the *trisula* of Siva on the top, a total height of about 49 feet.

Ellora was ceded in 1818 by Holkar to the British, who transferred it to the Nizam in 1822, by the treaty of Hyderabad.

Buddhist Caves.—The first of these, to the south of the Ghāṭ road, and lying beyond three Brahman caves, is known as the *Tin Thal* (No. 12) or three-storied, and the furthest group at the south end is named the *Dherwara* or outcasts' quarter; the date of the latter extends from 350 to 550 A. D. and of the former from 650 to 750. No. 1 is a *vihara*, measuring $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet and having eight cells round it. No. 2, which was a hall of worship, is approached by a flight of steps, and is reached through a verandah carved with figures and having large *dwarpal* guardians at the door of the cave, which is flanked by a window on either side. A shrine, with huge *dwarpals* and a colossal seated Buddha in the centre of it and two standing Buddhas on either hand, occupies the middle of the back wall, and on each side of the shrine is a double cell elaborately carved. No. 3 was a *vihara* or monastery, measuring 46 feet square, and having 12 cells round it. In the north end of the verandah is a chapel with a Buddha seated on a lotus supported by snake-hooded figures, and on the

right of this is a pictorial litany. No. 4 is a much-ruined *vihara*. At the inner end is a cross aisle, beyond which a shrine, with a statue of Buddha under the Bo-tree, and two cells were excavated, the columns are similar to those in No. 2. No. 5, known as the *Mahawara*, and formerly as the *Dherwara* cave, is again reached by steps. It is the largest single storeyed *vihara* cave here. From its peculiar arrangement it has been conjectured that this cave was a Hall of Assembly. No. 6, to the north of No. 5, is reached through a lower hall with three cells on the east side, and has an antechamber and shrine at the back of it, the former richly carved and the latter containing a large seated Buddha. The figure on a stone at the foot of the goddess Saraswati on the south wall of the antechamber deserves notice.

No. 9 lies to the north-west angle beyond the third hall, and is reached from the central hall of No. 6, it has a well carved facade. No. 7, to which the stairs in the first hall of No. 6 lead, is a large *vihara*, supported by four columns only. No. 8 is entered from this, and is a hall with three cells on the north side, a shrine with a passage round it, and a seated image of Buddha in it, and a smaller hall on the west side. On the face of the rock by this is a group of the child Buddha with his mother and father. The next excavation, No. 10, is the only *bhaitya* or chapel cave of the group and lies some way to the north. It is known as the *Viswakama* or carpenter's cave and is considered to date from the end of the 7th century.

The dagoba has a colossal seated Buddha in the front of it. The roof is carved in imitation of ribs, and the projecting wall under it and the columns above are carved with two rows of panels, the upper with figures of Buddha and the lower with representations of Ganas or Dwarfs. Further north is the *Do Thal* cave (No. 11), which was subsequently discovered to have three storeys; it is also preceded by a court. North again of the *Do Thal* is the *Tin Thal* cave (No. 12), dating probably from about 700 A.D. This, again, has a fine fore-court (a feature which adds great pictur-esque ness to the Ellora Caves), but in this instance without side galleries.

Brahman Caves.—Fifty yards north of the *Tin Thal* cave begins the group of fifteen Brahmanical caves or sixteen, including the Temple of Kailasa. The first of these is a plain room only; next comes the *Ravan-ka-Khai*, and then the *Das Avatura*, between which and the Kailasa Temple the ghât road reaches the plain. All these were probably constructed in the 7th and early

part of the 8th century the temple being the latest in date. The *Ravan-ka-Khai* presents a very different arrangement from that of any of the Buddhist caves. At the entrance are four columns making a front aisle; behind, twelve columns enclose the central space of the hall; and beyond these is a shrine standing free at the end of the hall. The south wall bears Saiva sculptures of the slaughter of the buffalo demon, Shiva and Parvati playing chess, Shiva dancing the tandava, Ravana shaking Kailasa and Bhairava; while the north wall has Vaishnava representations of Durga Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu, the Varavhani, or boar incarnation of Vishnu, a four-armed Vishnu, and Vishnu seated with Lakshmi. Inside the shrine is an altar and a broken figure of Durga, in the passage outside it on the south side is a group of three skeleton demon gods, Ganesh, and the seven great goddesses, each with a child, and her cognisances below, viz., Chamundi and owl, Indrani and elephant, Varavhani and boar, Lakshmi and Garuda eagle, Kaumari and peacock, Maheswari and buffalo, Brahmi and goose. The *Das Avatarā* cave is next reached by a considerable flight of steps in the rock. The cave has two storeys, of which the lower is carried by two rows of eight plain pillars, two more standing between four cells in the back wall. From the north-west corner of the cave a staircase leads first to a landing with eleven reliefs of Hindu gods beginning with Ganesh and ending with Durga, and then to the upper storey, and is supported by seven rows of six columns, those in the front row being richly carved. The sculptured scenes on the walls are mainly similar to those in the preceding cave; among other noticeable scenes are Bhairava with a necklace of skulls, and the marriage of Shiva and Parvati on the north wall, Shiva springing from a lingam and Lakshmi with elephants pouring water over her, on the back wall; and Vishnu resting on the five-hooded serpent and incarnated as a dwarf and as Narasingha (man-lion), on the south wall. In the shrine behind an antechamber with two columns is a lingam or emblem of Shiva.

A footpath near the north side of Kailasa leads up to the plateau past a cave with a *Trimurti*, or triad figure of Shiva in it. Further north are four unimportant Brahman caves, beyond which the *Rameswar* cave is reached. This is a Saiva Temple, once with a porch in front of it, borne by three rows of four pillars very varied in design; it has but few carved scenes. A corridor formerly ran round three sides of the fore-court. The next important cave is known as the *Nilakantha*; it has a small

ruined chapel in the fore-court, from which thirteen steps lead into the cave. In the shrine is a lingam. The *Khumberwada* cave has a figure of the Sun god in his seven-horse chariot in the vestibule to the shrine. The next temple is a large hall with several chapels, and supported by columns of the Elephanta type; at the door of the shrine are very large *dwarapals*. The path now reaches a fine ravine, over the scarped head of which a waterfall descends after rain. On the south side of this is the *Vaishnava*, Milkmaids of *Gopi* cave, and on the north side the cave named *Sitaki Nahani* (or bath) which is the last of the Brahman caves. The second is an extremely picturesque excavation which will remind every one of the great cave at Elephanta, believed to be slightly more modern than this which dates from about 650—725.

Jain Caves.—The five Jain caves, dating from the 8th to the 18th century, lie about 200 yards beyond the most northerly of the Brahman caves, the first being the *Chhota Kailasa*, some way up the face of the hill. This temple is in a pit, and has a hall borne by sixteen columns and a shrine. It was imitated from the great Kailasa Temple and left incomplete. The *Indra Sabha* is entered through a rock screen facing south, in front of which to the east is a temple with statues of Parasnath, Gotama Swami with creepers round his limbs, and the last Tirthakur Māhavira. The *Jaganath Sabha*, a little further on, is also a double cave with a court in front of it. This cave connects internally with the *Indra Sabha*, and also with another to the west of it consisting of a verandah with two columns and a small hall with four. On the top of the hill in which the Jain caves are excavated is a rock hewn statue of Parasnath, 16 feet high, protected by a structural building raised over it some 200 years ago.

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

AN extensive Native State of Southern India, lying between Lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$ to $21^{\circ} 46'$; Long. $74^{\circ} 35'$ to $81^{\circ} 25'$. It is 475 miles in length from south-west to north-east and about the same in breadth. It is bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces; on the south and south-east by the Madras Presidency and on the west by the Bombay Presidency. Area 89,000 square miles. Population, 11,332,828. The State has an income of Rs. 4,00,00,000, (or about four millions pounds sterling). The

present ruler is Lieutenant-General His Highness Asaf Muzaffar-ul-Mmalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and he has a salute of 21 guns.

The feudatory kingdom of Hyderabad is the largest of all Native States in India and takes its name from its Capital, Hyderabad City; and it is also the leading Muhammadan State, more than one tenth of its inhabitants being followers of the Prophet.

It is a tract of considerable elevation averaging 1,250 feet above sea-level and some granite summits attain an elevation of over 2,500 feet. The Fort at Goloanda is 2,024 feet above sea-level. There are several ranges of mountains running through the State, the Palaghat, the Sibiadri, the Ajanti Ghat, the Gawalgarh and the Jalna ranges; some of these ranges being over 250 miles in length within the Nizam's territories. Geologically the hills are of volcanic formation, consisting principally of trap, but in some parts basalt. Coal, iron-ore, and lime-stone are also to be found and are being largely worked, whilst more lately mica, and manganese ore have claimed attention.

The territory on the whole is well watered, rivers being numerous, whilst tanks or artificial lakes also abound. The Godavari, the Wardha, and the Kistna or Krishna are the chief rivers running through the State, and are joined by many other tributaries before leaving Hyderabad territory. The Godavari is navigable for about 200 miles from June to February, and the Wardha for about 170 miles, but the Kistna owing to its rocky bed is of little use for navigation. The Pakhal tank is at least 30 miles in circuit, the bund being 20 feet in length, and when full of water the depth at the sluice is 36 feet. The total number of tanks in the State is 18,200 chiefly used for irrigation purposes.

Owing to the general distribution of arms among all classes, the people of Hyderabad, as of other Native States, present to the casual observer, a more formidable appearance, than is borne out perhaps, by anything in their actual character or disposition, and they are by no means sunk in barbarism. Generally they are fairly civilised, though the Gonds, who lurk in the hills, and fastnesses, are a wild and savage race; yet they may be rendered tractable and obedient by kind treatment. A few years back the majority were nearly in a state of nature, sheltering in caves or

hollow trees, and feeding on game when procurable, at other times on vermin, reptiles and wild roots or fruits, but even these wild men of the woods are gradually being brought into civilization, and doubtless in a few years will cease to exist except under altered and bettered conditions.

Among the manufactures of the country may be mentioned the ornamental metal-ware of Bidar : the gold embroidered cloth (*Kimkhwab*) of Aurangabad, Gul-barga and other towns, and the excellent paper of different kinds, which is made by the inhabitants of the village of Khaghazpur, near the famous fortress of Daulatabad.

The Hyderabad Government has a mint and a currency of its own. In former days rupees of different kinds were manufactured in various parts of the country. Now there is only one mint, situated in the City of Hyderabad and only one kind of rupee coined, the *halli sicca* or "rupee of the period". A further improvement in the currency of the State was made as lately as 1904, when a rupee was minted and issued closely resembling the Indian Government rupee in size and weight, though slightly smaller in disc, and having inscriptions on it in the vernacular, but without any effigy of the Nizam on either side, it being against the Muhammadan religion for their coinage to bear any such impression.

The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a distinguished General of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, of Turkoman descent. After a long life at the Delhi Court, distinguished alike in war and politics he was appointed in 1713 A.D., Subadar or Viceroy of the Deccan, with the title of *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Regulator of the State), which has since become hereditary in the family. The Mughal Empire was at this time torn by internal dissension and at the same time threatened by the rising of the Mahrattas. Amid the general confusion Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate descendant of Aurangzeb, though he was less successful in repelling the inroads of Mahratta cavalry. At the time of his death in 1748, he was firmly established as an independent sovereign with Hyderabad for his capital, and a kingdom roughly co-extensive with the present State.

The right of the succession was fiercely contested among his descendants. The claimants most favoured were two. One of these, Nasir Jang, the second son of the deceased ruler, being on

the spot when his father died, had seized the treasury, and obtained the support of the army, and moreover, he fortified his claim by an alleged renunciation of the right of inheritance on the part of his elder brother. The other Muzaffer Jang, was a grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk by a favourite daughter, and to him, it was said, the succession was conveyed by testamentary bequest. Each of the two candidates had the good fortune to secure the countenance and support of one of the great European powers then commencing their career of contention for supremacy in the East—the English espousing the cause of Nasir Jang, the French that of his rival, Muzaffar Jang ; but after a very brief period, dissensions between the commander and his officers cause the retirement of the French force from the field, and Muzaffar Jang, deprived of support, became the prisoner of Nasir Jang. Nasir Jang soon afterwards perished by the hands of his own followers, and Muzaffar Jang was proclaimed Subadar of the Deccan. but his authority was exercised under the control of the French Commander Dupleix, whose will was supreme. Muzaffar Jang was not destined long to enjoy even the appearance of power. He fell in an affray with some Pathan chiefs, who, having been instrumental in placing him on the throne, were disappointed in the amount of reward to which they thought their services entitled. A new occupant of the seat of power was now to be sought ; and the French passing over an infant son of Muzaffar Jang, selected Salahbat Jang, a brother of Nasir Jang, to be ruler of the Deccan. Another claimant for the dignity, however, shortly afterwards appeared in the person of Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son of the Nizam Asaf Jah. The impending contest between the brothers was averted by the sudden death of Ghazi-ud-din, and though the Maharattas, by whom he was supported, continued for their own purposes to maintain hostilities, their unvarying ill-success disposed them to listen to proposals for procuring their withdrawal on the usual terms.

The English and the French, however, continued to struggle for power and influence in the Deccan ; but the latter were compelled after a while by the danger threatening their own possessions from the victories gained by Clive to withdraw from the support of Salahbat Jang, who thus weakened, and apprehensive moreover, of the designs of a younger brother, Nizam Ali, entered into an engagement with the English, by which he promised to dismiss the French from his service and renounced all connection with them. In 1761, this weak prince was dethroned by his

own brother Nizam Ali, whom contrary to the advice of the most judicious of his French councillors, he had entrusted with power, which was used to supplant the donor. Two years afterwards the usurper made further acknowledgment of his brother's favour by putting him to death. In 1765 he ravaged the Karnatic, exercising in his course a measure of cruelty far beyond what was necessary to his purpose but he retired on the approach of a British force. Still the British Government was anxious to be on better terms with him, partly from a desire to obtain his concurrence to their retention of the maritime province known as the Northern Circars, formerly possessed by the French, but now occupied by the English, who had fortified their right by the *firman* of the Emperor.

Accordingly in 1766, a treaty was concluded by which on condition of a grant of the Circars the British Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required and to pay 9 *lakhs* of rupees (£90,000) a year, when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam on his part engaged to assist the British with his troops. There were other stipulations ; and among them one reserving the life right of Basalt Jang, a brother of Nizam Ali, in one of the Circars subject to his good behaviour. The aid of the British troops was afforded, as provided by the treaty, to enable Nizam Ali to march against Haider Ali of Mysore, then rapidly rising to power ; but after a good deal of vacillation, Nizam Ali preferred to unite with that adventurer. The allies, however, were unprosperous and the Nizam was compelled to sue for peace which was concluded by a new treaty in 1768. By the sixth Article, the East India Company and the Nawab of the Karnatic, (who was a party to the treaty), were to be always ready to send two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of artillery manned by Europeans wherever the Nizam should require them, and the situation of affairs should allow of such assistance being rendered, the Nizam paying the expense during the time such force should be employed in this service. In 1782, Basalt Jang died ; but the Company did not obtain possession of the Circars held by him till 1788. The *peshkash* or payment to be made to the Nizam on account of the Circars, had fallen into arrears, and was not adjusted till a later period. These matters, however, having been at length arranged, the British Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, in 1789, addressed a letter to the Nizam explaining and interpreting the treaty of 1768, but declining to enter into any new treaty as had been suggested. The letter was subsequently declared, by a resolution of the House of Commons, to

have the full force of a treaty executed in due form. In it the Governor-General agreed that the force stipulated for in the sixth Article of the Treaty of 1768, should be granted whenever applied for, provided it was not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company. In the following year on the breaking out of a war with Tipu, son of Haider Ali, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the British Government. Tipu purchased peace at the price of half his dominions, and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil. At a later period, the Nizam being engaged in war with the Maharrattas, claimed the assistance of the British Government under the subsisting relations between them, but the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, was precluded by the treaties with the Maharrattas from interfering further than as mediator, and the Nizam was eventually obliged to conclude an ignominious peace with his enemy. The refusal of assistance and its results so incensed the Nizam, that he requested that two battalions stationed at his capital as a subsidiary force should be withdrawn.

The Nizam now sought safety in the enlistment of a body of troops commanded by French officers, who, however, were dismissed in accordance with the provisions of a treaty (1798) under the administration of the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis of Wellesley. By this treaty, a subsidiary force, augmented to 6,000 Sepoys, with a due proportion of field pieces, was assigned to the service of the Nizam, who on his part agreed to pay a subsidy, for the support of the force, of £241,710. On the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tipu Sultan, the Nizam participated largely in the division of territory under the partition treaty of 1799, and his share was increased on the Peshwa's withdrawal from the treaty. In 1780, the subsidiary force with the Nizam was further augmented, and the pecuniary payment for its maintenance was commuted for a cession of territory. The country ceded on this occasion consisted of the acquisitions made from Tipu allotted to the Nizam under the treaty of Seringpatam in 1792, and the treaty of Mysore concluded in 1799, after the destruction of Tipu's power and government. This territory is known to the present time under the title of the Ceded Districts.

By the treaty of 1800, the Nizam agreed to furnish in time of war 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British army, and to employ every effort to bring into the field as speedily as possible the whole force of his dominions. But his

troops proved very inefficient in the first Maharatta war, and, after the conclusion of the campaign, various schemes were from time to time proposed for their reform with little success. Eventually battalions were raised which were clothed, armed, and equipped like the Company's troops ; and for the regular payment of this contingent, advances were made in 1843 from the British treasury, on the distinct understanding that, in the event of further advances becoming necessary, a territorial security for the payment of the debt would be demanded. No efforts, however, were made to pay off the debt which continued to increase. At last in 1853 a new treaty was concluded, by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 4 field batteries, and to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and interest on the debt, the Nizam on his part agreed to cede in trust, districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees say (£500,000). By this treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war ; and the contingent ceased to be a part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

In 1857 when the Mutiny broke out, the condition of Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions became critical, and in July, an attack which was repulsed, was made upon the Residency. The Hyderabad Contingent displayed its loyalty in the field against the rebels. In 1860, fresh treaty was made by which the territorial acquisitions of the Nizam were increased, a debt of 50 *lakhs* of rupees was cancelled, and the Assigned Districts in Berar, yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 (£320,000) were taken in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853, it being stipulated that the surplus revenue after deducting all expenses should be paid to the Nizam. During Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, however, a fresh agreement regarding the Berars was arrived at, and they now form part of the Central Provinces administration, being amalgamated with that Province, the Nizam receiving in lieu of the surplus revenues a fixed sum annually, thus setting at rest the long disputed question between the Government of India and Hyderabad.

The present Nizam was born in 1886. He is in point of rank the first Muhammadan ruler in India. The military force of the Nizam consists of 71 field and 654 other guns, 551 artillery men 1,400 cavalry and 12,775 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars.

In 1887 the advance of Russia into Central Asia opened the eyes of the Chiefs of India to the possible dangers of aggression on the North-West Frontier of India, and His Highness the late Nizam came forward with an offer of his personal services in the event of war, and the offer of 20 lakhs for the creation of frontier defences. The munificent offer was warmly appreciated by the Queen-Empress ; but it was considered more appropriate that any offer of assistance should take the form of troops rather than money.

In November 1892 orders were issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the selection and equipment of 800 cavalry from the existing forces, with a view to their being trained for Imperial Service. The work of organizing these two regiments was entrusted to Nawab Afsar Jang, (now Afsur-ul-Mulk), and the present fine useful regiments testify to the continual care which has been given to them by this most distinguished officer.

The Deccani Muhammadan Zamindar is suited both by physique and intelligence to cavalry work, and our regular regiments which find employment for men of this race report very highly of their capabilities.

Hyderabad City, the capital of the State, is situated on the banks of the Musi, which is here between 400 and 500 feet wide. It stands at a height of about 1,700 feet above sea-level, and is distant 389 miles north-west from Madras, 449 miles south-east from Bombay, and 962 miles south-west from Calcutta. The Nizam's State Railway connects the capital with much of his territories, and also with the main system, of Indian Railways at Bezwada, Raichur, and Wadi Junctions. The population of the city and suburbs was (1901), 448,000. The city is about 6 miles in circumference, with a stone wall flanked by bastions, enclosing it. The street architecture is not imposing, and there are few buildings with any pretensions to architectural merit. Perhaps there is no city in India with a population so varied or so warlike. Every man goes about armed with a weapon of some kind, while the military classes are literally armed to the teeth. Here may be seen the Arab, the Sidi, the Rohilla, the Pathan, the Mahratta, the Turk, the Sikh, Persians, Bokharists, Parsis, Madrasis and others. Each noble, and they are many, each official and person of more or less notability, goes about escorted either by troops, or by a band of armed retainers on horseback, varying in number according to their employer's rank or position in the State, whilst

several of the leading nobles maintain large forces of armed men (pace troops) to maintain their dignity on State occasions and festivals.

The Residency stands about one mile south-west of the railway station and north-west of the city in a suburb called Chadar Ghat, and is surrounded by a bazaar containing 12,000 inhabitants. The grounds are extensive and full of grand old trees, and are enclosed by a wall, which was strengthened by Colonel Davidson, after the attack upon the Residency on the morning of 17th July 1857. That attack was made by a band of Rohillas and others, and was repulsed by the troops at the Residency under Major Briggs, Military Secretary. The bastions commanding the approaches were then erected.

On the site of the Residency there was formerly a villa belonging to a favourite of Nizam Ali, and in it Sir John Kennaway, who was appointed Resident in 1788, was received. The present Residency was built in 1803-8. The northern front with the grand entrance looks away from the Musi river and the city. Among the trees are four enormous specimens of the *Ficus Indica*, the trunk of one measuring 30 feet round. There is also a gigantic tamarind tree.

A little to the east of the Char Minar is the *Mecca Masjid*, the principal mosque in the city. It is a grand but sombre building with four minars and five arches in front, occupying one side of the paved quadrangle 360 feet square -date 1614 A. D. In the quadrangle are the graves of all the Nizams since the first.

Two miles from the south wall of the city is the *Mir Alam Tank*, a lake seven miles round. The embankment is formed of granite arches, side by side, presenting their convex surfaces to the pressure of the water. It is 1,120 yards long, and was built by French engineers at a cost of £80,000. At the extreme west end of the lake, which has picturesque caves and windings, is a wooded hill about 80 feet high surmounted by a building which is the *Dargah* or *Shrine of Mahboob Ali*. This is a beautiful structure and well placed, looking down on the waters of the lake that ripple at the foot of the cliff on which it stands. It is small but symmetrical and was once covered with blue tiles.

There are several places of interest in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad worth seeing: *Golkanda*, seven miles west from the city, the ruins of the capital of the Kutab Shahi kingdom; the *Tomb of M. Raymond*, the French Commandant, three and-a-half

miles from the Oliphant Bridge; and the *Kings' Tombs* near the fortress at Golkanda. The *diamonds* of Golkanda which have become proverbial, were cut and polished there, but came principally from *Purjial* on the south-east frontier of the Nizam's territory, and *Kollur* in the Kistna district.

At *Trimulgherry*, three miles north-east of Secunderabad, is an entrenched camp which would serve as a place of refuge. The Military Prison, which stands due west of the south-west bastion of the entrenchment, is popularly called "Windsor Castle" from its high tower and castellated look. The European Hospital is due south of the south-east bastion.

Bolaram, six miles north of Secunderabad and now incorporated with it, was the principal cantonment of the Hyderabad Contingent Force. Under the arrangement recently made by the Nizam this force now ranks as part of the general Indian Army. There is also a Residency at Bolaram.

Secunderabad is in the Madras Command, and is the Headquarters of the Secunderabad Command, and a large force of British and Native troops is stationed there, consisting usually of one British Cavalry Regiment, two Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery; two Batteries, Royal Field Artillery; two Regiments British Infantry; one Native Cavalry; and four Native Infantry Regiments; together with the usual Supply and Transport Corps and other details. The Volunteer force is represented by the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, an efficient body of civilian soldiers.

BIJAPUR.

The founder of the Musalman State of Bijapur was a son of Murad 2nd, the Osmanli Sultan, on whose death his son Muhammad 2nd gave orders that all his own brothers should be strangled. From this fate one only, named Yousaf, escaped. After many adventures Yousaf is said to have entered the service of the King of Ahmadabad-Bidar, where he rose to the highest office of State. On the King's death, he withdrew from Ahmadabad to Bijapur, and declared himself its King; the people readily acknowledged his claim. He died in 1510, and was succeeded by his son Ismail, who died in 1534, after a brilliant and prosperous reign. Mulu Adil Shah, having been deposed after an inglorious reign of only six months, made way for his younger brother Ibrahim, a profigate, who died in 1557. He was succeeded by his son Ali Adil Shah, who constructed the wall of Bijapur, the Juma Masjid, or great

mosque, the aqueducts, and other works. This ruler joined the Kings of Ahmadnagar and Golconda against Raja Ram, the Hindu sovereign of Vijayanagar, and, with the exception of the Emperor of Delhi, was the greatest potentate in India. Raja Ram was defeated in 1564 in a great battle at Talikot on the river Dhou, and, being made prisoner, was put to death, and his capital taken and sacked. Ali Adil Shah died in 1579.

The throne then passed to his nephew, Ibrahim Adil 2nd, an infant, whose affairs were managed by Chand Bibi, widow of the King, a woman celebrated for her talents and energy. On Ibrahim assuming the government, he ruled with ability; and dying in 1626, after a reign of forty-seven years, was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shah, under whose reign Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta power, rose into notice. Shahji, the father of Sivaji, had been an officer in the service of the Kings of Bijapur; and the first aggressions of Sivaji were made at the expense of that State, from which in the interval between 1646 and 1648 he wrested several forts. Muhammad, however, had a more formidable enemy in the Mugal Emperor, Shah Jehan, whose son and General Aurangzeb, besieged the city of Bijapur and was on the point of taking it when he precipitately marched to Agra, whither he was drawn by intelligence of court intrigues, which he feared might end in his own destruction. After his departure, the power of Sivaji rapidly increased, and that of the King of Bijapur proportionately declined. Muhammad died in 1660, and was succeeded by Ali Adil 2nd, who, on his decease in 1672, left the kingdom, then fast descending to ruin, to his infant son Sikandar Adil Shah, the last of the race who occupied the throne.

In 1686, Aurangzeb took Bijapur, and put an end to its existence as an independent State. Its vast and wonderful ruins passed, with the adjoining territory, to the Mahrattas during the decline of the Delhi empire. On the overthrow of the Peshwa, in 1818, they came into the hands of the British Government, and were included within the territory assigned to the Raja of Satara, who manifested much anxiety for the preservation of the splendid remains of Muhammadan grandeur in Bijapur, and adopted measures for their repair. Since the escheat of Satara in 1848, from failure of heirs, the Bombay Government has acted in the same spirit, having taken measures, with the approbation of the authorities in England, for arresting the further progress of dilapidation in the buildings, as well as for collecting and preserving the relics of manuscripts, coins, copper plate inscriptions and other curious and interesting memorials of the past.

The Gol or Boli Gombaz.—The Gol Gombaz is the tomb of Mahmud Adil Shah. It is the largest building in Bijapur ; the area of the tomb is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ th more than the Pantheon. The dome is one of the three largest in the world and quite the largest built on pendentives.

Round the dome is a very remarkable whispering gallery, hence the name Boli Gombad, “speaking dome.”

Jama Masjid.—The largest mosque in the Deccan and said to have been begun in 1537. The dome is said by the authorities to be the handsomest inside and out, in Bijapur. It has not the characteristic “collar” which appears round all the other domes in the place. Some of the old prayer mats are to be seen here.

Mehteri Mahal.—This beautiful little building is really a gate-way leading to a mosque, which it far exceeds in beauty and decoration. One legend interprets its name as Sweeper’s Palace. It is said that Ibrahim I, being strucken with leprosy applied to an astrologer. The latter told him that he would cure him if he would give a lakh of rupees to the first person he met next morning. Through some mistake on the astrologer’s part, the first person the King met next morning was a sweeper to whom he according gave an order on the Treasury for a lakh of rupees. The man immediately assumed it to be an order of execution and sorrowfully presented it. On finding himself a rich man he resolved to build a beautiful mosque which was afterwards known as the Mehteri Mahal.

Asar Mahal (Palace of the Relic).—This palace was built by Mahmud Adil Shah to contain a hair of the Prophet’s beard which is said to be still there but, perhaps wisely, no one has been allowed to look at it for some 200 years. This is the only building in which any wood-work is left. Shivaji appears to have spared it on account of the Relic. Some of the painted walls are still to be seen but the faces were destroyed by Aurungzeb. There are some very old embroideries nearly falling to pieces. The famous Bijapur Carpets have now been removed to the Museum. The decoration of this palace is suggestive of Italian Art.

Ali Roza.—This tomb was unfortunately never finished. It would appear that Ali II intended to surpass Mahmud’s tomb (Gol Gombaz) in beauty and even in size.

Andu Mahal.—A two-storied mosque chiefly remarkable for excellent building, it shows hardly any signs of age.

Ibrahim Roza.—The tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II are by far the most beautiful buildings in Bijapur. The tomb is covered with most elaborate decorations, there is hardly a square foot of plain wall or ceiling. The walls were originally coloured but only faint indications of this remain. Inside the tomb, there is a marvelous unsupported stone-roof.

The two buildings face each other ; their perfect proportions and grace make them an exquisite picture from every side especially the sides from which it is proposed to approach them.

Malik-i-Maidan.—This great bronze gun was cast in Ahmednagar. The metal is very beautiful and rings like a bell. It seems to have caused great terror but it is difficult to believe the legends of its accurate shooting. The muzzle is wrought in the shape of the jaws of a monster into which an elephant is vanishing. Its transport from Ahmednagar is said to have required “ 1,400 oxen, 10 elephants and an incredible number of men.”

Taj Bauri.—A fine well about 223 feet square and 52 feet deep.

GERSOPPA FALLS.

These celebrated Falls called *Jog* (the water-fall) are formed by the river Sharavati, which rises in the south-west of the Shimoga district of Mysore and falls into the sea at Honavar in North Canara. The river, flowing over a very rocky bed about 250 yards wide, reaches at the Mysore frontier a chasm 960 feet in depth. The water descends in four distinct falls. The Raja (so named after the Sode Raja of Sirsi, who proposed to erect a shrine at the top) pours in an unbroken column sheer to the depth of 830 feet. Half way down, it is encountered by the Roarer. A third fall, the Rocket, shoots downwards in a series of jets ; while the fourth, La Dame Blanche, is a cascade gliding quietly over the mountain side in a sheet of foam. The most favourable time for visiting these Falls is in the cold season, when the river is low enough to admit of crossing to the Mysore side. During the monsoon the place is enveloped in a dense cloud of vapour, through which rises the thunder of the invisible waters in their descent. There are good bungalows on both the Mysore and the Bombay side, immediately at the head of the falls. Close by the latter is a slab of rock projecting over the verge of the gulf, by lying down on which and peering over, the best view is obtained from above.

The falls are seen to the greatest advantage from selected points cleared on the Mysore bank, the most popular being Watkins's Platform. From this side a descent may be made to the pool below, the water in which is 130 feet in depth. The Nishani Gudda, a hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bombay Bungalow, is the best point from which to view the surrounding scenery.

mysore.

THE Mysore State has an area of 29,474 square miles with a population of 58,06,193 and exclusive of the assigned tract, an average annual revenue of about Rs. 2,36,00,000. It is the third largest State in all India. It lies between $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $15^{\circ} 2'$ N. Lat. and between $74^{\circ} 38'$ and $78^{\circ} 36'$ E. Long. surrounded on all sides by British territory, and is an undulating tableland much broken by rocky hills and scored by deep ravines, situated in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills.

The present Dynasty of Mysore dates from the end of the 14th, or commencement of the 15th century, when two brothers, Vijaya Raj and Krishna Raj, came to Mysore and established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore Territory. The 9th Chief in succession took the Fortress of Seringapatam from the Vijayangar Dynasty and speedily enlarged his possessions, which comprised by the year 1704 an area of 15,000 square miles and a revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees. The direct descent failed in 1731, and thenceforth the real power remained in the hands of the hereditary General of the forces by whom the Rajas of Mysore were selected.

The first intercourse between the British Government and Mysore was during the struggle for the supremacy of the Carnatic, at which time Mysore was still under Hindu rulers. In this war, Haider Ali, who was destined to supplant the native dynasty by Muhammadan rule, commanded a force which the Maharaja of Mysore had sent to take part in the operations at Trichinopoly. By intrigue and force Haider Ali soon raised himself to the chief power in Mysore and deposed the Hindu ruler. In 1763, the Bombay Government concluded a commercial treaty with him and in 1766, after his conquest of Malabar, Haider Ali confirmed all the grants and privileges acquired by that Government in Malabar.

The rapid extension of the conquests of Haider Ali over the neighbouring districts made his power dangerous to the peace of the Company's possessions in the Carnatic. Therefore, in the treaty concluded with the Nizam in 1766, the English agreed to assist him with a force against Haider. Scarcely was the treaty concluded when the Nizam deserted the alliance and joined Haider Ali in invading the Carnatic. Their united forces were defeated, and the Nizam was detached from the alliance with Haider by the treaty of 1768.

A year later, Haider Ali evinced a disposition for peace; but when his overtures were not accepted, by a rapid movement of his cavalry, he appeared within five miles of Madras and the English fearing the plunder of the town, concluded a treaty on the footing of mutual restitution of conquests and a defensive alliance. Under this treaty, Haider Ali claimed assistance against the Mabarattas with whom he was at war, but his request was refused on the ground that he had withheld the "chauth" which was due to them. After being reduced to great difficulties by the Mabarattas, he was glad to make peace on very disadvantageous terms. During the distractions at the Poona Court, Haider Ali recovered most of the territories which had been wrested from him by the Mabarattas, but he never forgave the English for refusing him assistance in his difficulties. During the War of 1778 between England and France, a place called Mahe, situated in the territory of a chief tributary to Haider, was taken, notwithstanding Haider Ali's threat to retaliate by an invasion of the Carnatic. In 1780, when the British Government were pressed for men and money and generally ill-prepared to meet him, Haider Ali, with a large force, burst into the Carnatic. Notwithstanding many brilliant successes in the campaign which ensued, the British army was so crippled by a defective commissariat that it could effect nothing decisive. It was at this juncture that the British Resident at Tanjore entered into secret negotiations for the restoration of the Hindu Dynasty in Mysore, with one Trimal Rao, an Agent of the Rani of Mysore. The principal conditions, were the restoration of the Hindu family to power, the payment by the Rani of stipulated contributions for the assistance of British troops, the future protection of the country by a British force, and the payment to the British Government of the tribute due from Mysore to the Moguls and of the Mabaratta chauth. Shortly after the conclusion of this agreement, Haider Ali died, but the war was prosecuted with unabated energy by his son, Tipu Sultan.

Tipu Sultan received vigorous support in the war from the French between whom and Haider Ali there had always been a close friendship. But the declaration of peace between England and France, and the consequent withdrawal of the French troops left him too weak to prosecute hostilities alone, and in March 1784 a peace was concluded at Mangalore.

Tipu's attack in 1789, on the lines of Travancore, was considered by the British Government as a declaration of war and a violation of the treaty of 1784. The war which followed was closed in February 1792, when Tipu threw himself on the mercy of his conquerors and gave his two sons as hostages. By a treaty which was definitely concluded on the 18th March 1792 at Seringapatam, Tipu was stripped of half his territories and compelled to pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees, and was also bound over not to molest those who had assisted the British forces in the war. The territories taken from Tipu were divided equally between the British Government, the Nizam and the Peshwa in pursuance of the triple alliance which had been formed in 1790 to reduce Tipu's power.

Tipu who had been intriguing with the French sent in 1798 ambassadors to the Isle of France to raise Volunteers for the purpose, publicly avowed and proclaimed, of expelling the British from India. The remonstrances of Lord Wellesley were ineffectual to induce Tipu to come to friendly agreement, and in 1799 it became necessary for the armies of the British Government and the Nizam to march against him. The war was terminated on the 4th of May by the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tipu who fell defending the Fort.

In disposing of the conquered territories it was considered that the partition of them between the British Government and the Nizam would afford just ground of jealousy to the Maharatas and aggrandize the power of the Nizam beyond due limits. It was therefore resolved to create a separate Government in Mysore and to bestow a portion of the territories on the Maharathas, although they had taken no part in the war, on condition that the grant should form the basis of a new treaty with them. The family of Tipu was set aside, and his descendants removed to Vellore, and thence, after the mutiny at that place, in which they were believed to be implicated, to Calcutta.

In 1831 it became necessary for the British Government to interfere in Mysore affairs owing to the misgovernment of the

Maharaja, who had brought the greater part of his subjects into rebellion, dissipated the two crores, collected in the treasury by the able administration of the Dewan Purnaiya, and also involved himself deeply in debt. So gross was the mismanagement and maladministration that it was deemed necessary for the British Government under the provisions of the treaty of 1799, to assume the direct management of the State. The State remained under this guidance until the 25th of March 1881, when the rendition of Mysore to native rule was effected by the installation of the young Maharaja, His Highness Chama Rajendra Wadiyar, as Maharaja of Mysore. He proved an excellent ruler, and died prematurely in 1894. During the minority of his son, Her Highness the Maharani Regent carried on the administration with a Council of Regency, Sir K. Seshadri Iyar being Dewan. In August 1902, the present Chief, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi*.

The Silladar Horse of Mysore was raised from the ruins of the army of Tipu Sultan after his death in 1799. One of the Dewan's first acts on assuming his office was to present to the Commissioners then governing the affairs of Mysore the desirability of maintaining some portion of the cavalry of Mysore for the protection of certain districts.

At the same time the Commissioners urged upon Government the entertainment of 2,000 Silladars to serve with the British troops then proceeding against the rebel Dhoondia Pant. This number was subsequently augmented; but at the close of 1802, the total number was 1,500 only, nearly all of whom were on service with Major-General Wellesley in the Maharatta Country, the numbers having materially diminished during the war.

In 1805 the negotiations were commenced which terminated in the rectification of the additional articles for modifying and defining the treaty of 1799, which relieved the Raja from the pecuniary stipulation contained therein and provided for the permanent maintenance of 4,000 horse of which 500 were to be Bargirs and the rest Regular Cavalry. From 1806 the Mysore Horse, with rare exceptions, was not called upon to perform duties beyond the frontier till 1814, when war broke out with Holkar.

This freedom from warfare, coupled with the system of localized detachments, had the effect of permanently establishing the men and their families in the country. The "Tukris," as they were called, were commanded by officers who had themselves served in

the Maharatta War, and in many instances had held high rank under Tipu Sultan. At this time there were seven Tukridars, and lineal descendants of five of these are now serving in the Silladars. Throughout the wars of the first part of the century European officers had been associated with the Silladars when serving with the British troops, and during that period of comparative peace which succeeded the war with the Maharathas, it has been under contemplation to add to their efficiency by a permanent arrangement of this sort. Though the scheme was not finally approved of, it appears to have had the effect of establishing the regimental system, and the Commanding Officer was called by the title of Regimentdar.

In 1816 there were no less than thirteen Regimentdars commanding parties on field service in the Deccan, and Hindustan, under Generals Doveton and Hyslop, numbering in all 4,000 men. There was also a body known as the Closepet Horse organized on the pattern of the Company's cavalry, and in the early part of the century it is spoken of as being a remarkably fine body of men and excellently mounted.

The Silladars were sent to the Frontier during the Pindari-raids of 1814-1815, and on two separate occasions through the liberality of the Raja, 300 of their horses were transferred to the Company's cavalry and dragoons at a time when horses were urgently required in the Company's army. The services rendered by the Silladars in the early wars under General Wellesley were repeatedly testified to by that distinguished authority. They were extolled for their bravery, their willingness and orderly behaviour and also for refraining from plunder.

In 1809 during the disaffection of the Company's troops in Mysore, the Silladars were employed in preventing the detachments effecting a junction, and in an action that occurred the Silladars lost 125 men and 150 horses. In the war of 1814 with Holkar, 4,000 Silladars were employed and in 1824, 2,000 were used to quell an insurrection at Kittur.

In the Mutiny of 1857 three regiments were employed in the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad country, three European officers being attached to them.

The offer of the Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadiyar of troops for Imperial Service having been finally accepted in 1889 by the Government of India, the Mysore Government issued an order for the formation of an Imperial Service Regiment 600 strong, by

selection from the existing Silladar force. At first each of the two existing regiments was divided into a service and non-service wing. Subsequently the two service wings were combined into one Imperial Service Regiment and it was decided that it should be stationed at Bangalore, thoroughly equipped in every way and kept in a state of efficiency so as to be ready for active service at a moment's notice. The present regiment is thoroughly efficient and splendidly mounted.

In 1901 the organization of a pony cart transport train was commenced, and its sanctioned strength was 300 carts and 700 ponies. In 1911 the replacement of this pony transport corps by a Bullock train was sanctioned. This is being given effect to.

Mysore City, the dynastic capital of the State, has a population of 71,306 inhabitants, and is situated at the north-west base of Chamundi Hill, an isolated peak rising to 3,490 feet above sea-level. The streets are broad and regular and there are many substantial houses two or three storeys high—with terraced roofs. To the east of the town lie the Summer Palace ; to the west are the Public Offices, with a statue of Sir James Gordon, the fine College and a new quarter of the city built here similar to those at Bangalore. On the south side of the town is the Fort, a quadrangular masted enclosure of some 450 yards. To the west of the Fort, is the Jagannāth Palace, originally built for the entertainment of European visitors. The Maharaja's Palace faces due east, and is built in the ultra-Hindu style. The *Sejje* or *Dasara* hall, is an open gallery, where the Raja shows himself to the people, seated on his throne, on great occasions. The throne is very remarkable. According to one account it was presented to the ambassadors of Chikka Deva Raja in 1699, by the Emperor Aurangzeb for their prince. The palace legend at Mysore is that it was originally the throne of the Pandus, and was found buried in Penugonda by the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire, Hakka or Harihara, and Bukka who were told where it was by an ascetic. It is at all events certain that it was used by Chikka Deva and his successors up to the time of Tipu Sultan ; that it was found in a lumber-room when Seringapatam was taken by the British and that it was employed at the coronation of the Raja to whom they conceded the Government. It was originally of fig-wood overlaid with ivory, but after the restoration of the Raja, the ivory was plated with gold and silver, carved with Hindu mythological figures. The palace has lately been renovated, and wood-carving and stone-carving in local porphyry from a

prominent feature of the renovations, and the palace is one of the finest buildings in India.

Chamundi, the hill which overlooks Mysore, is two miles south-east of the Fort. It is precipitous, and a fine path $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long leads to the top, on which there is a temple. Human sacrifices were offered here until the time of Haider Ali. Chamundi is a title of the goddess Kali. Two-thirds of another way up the hill by a flight of steps is a colossal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Siva, 16 feet high hewn out of solid rock—a well executed work of about 1659 A.D.

BANGALORE.

A DISTRICT in the Mysore State, which forms the southern portion of Nundydrug Division, lying between Lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ and $13^{\circ} 30'$; Long. $77^{\circ} 4'$ and $77^{\circ} 59'$; being bounded on the South by the Districts of Coimbatore and Salem. Area 3,092 square miles. Population 7,59,522.

The town of Bangalore is the seat of Government for the State of Mysore. Area 11 to 12 square miles. Population 88,651

The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore lies to the north-east of Bangalore (City) and is under the Resident in Mysore. Area 13 square miles. Population 1,00,834. The station is 219 miles from Madras, 1,251 from Calcutta and 692 from Bombay.

The tract now known as the Bangalore District has often figured prominently in the annals of Southern India. Authentic history begins with the Ganga Dynasty, who are said to have ruled over a great part of Southern India after the commencement of the Christian Era. At least two sovereigns of this line are known to have fixed their residence at Malur or Man-kunda. The Gangas were succeeded in about 1,000 A.D by the Cholas, who were shortly afterwards overthrown in their turn by the Hoysala Dynasty.

Vira Ballala, who reigned from 1173 to 1220 A.D, is the traditional founder of Bangalore town. The Hoysala Dynasty was destroyed by the Muhammadans in 1326, and amid the general disorder, a family of Telugu immigrants, known as the Morasu Wokkalu, established themselves as feudatories of the Vijayanagar kings. The chief of the family bore the name of

Gauda. His capital was at Magadi, with Savandrug as a stronghold in time of danger. The next conqueror to appear on the scene is the Maratha Shahji, the father of Sivaji the Great. He had received Bangalore and Kolar with other neighbouring tracts as a *jagir* or feudal grant from the Mahammadan Prince of Bijapur. He made Bangalore his residence, and his government extended over the whole of "Karnatic Bijapur." Like his more illustrious son, Shahji found his opportunity in playing off against one another the rival Musalman kingdoms of Delhi, Bijapur and Ahmednagar, by which means he was enabled to establish his independence in the remote and fertile Principality of Tanjore. On his death, in 1664, the inheritance was disputed between his two sons, Sivaji and Venkoji or Ekoji : but Sivaji finally withdrew to his native hills near Poona, leaving his brother in undisputed possession of the southern dominions of Shahji.

Meanwhile the Wadiyars of Mysore, the ancestors of the existing ruling family, were rising to power. In 1610 they had gained possession of Seringapatam, and in 1654 the Gauda Chief of Magadi was rendered tributary to them. The distant authority of Venkoji, who had not inherited the military instincts of his family, appears to have been merely nominal ; and in 1687 he offered to sell his rights over Bangalore to the more warlike Raja of Mysore. Thus in July 1687 Bangalore became a part of the kingdom of Mysore, but the entire district was not subjected till sixty years later. The representatives of the Gauda line still lingered at Magadi, and retained possession of the fortress of Savandrug, while another member of the same family ruled at Devanhalli. In 1728 Magadi and Sivandrug were taken, and Devanhalli fell in 1749. It was in the siege of the latter town that Haider Ali first distinguished himself as a volunteer horseman in the Mysore service, and it was at the same spot that his son and successor, Tipu was afterwards born.

In 1791, Bangalore was captured from Tipu by the British without much opposition ; the other strong places surrendered, and the rock fortress of Savandrug was stormed after five days' bombardment. On the capture of Seringapatam and death of Tipu, in 1799, the district was included by the Treaty of Seringapatam within the territory of the restored Hindu Raja of Mysore. In 1811, owing to the excessive unhealthiness of Seringapatam, the British troops were removed to the town of Bangalore, which has thenceforth continued to be the administrative capital of the State, where a palace has been built for the Maharaja, who divides his time between Bangalore and Mysore.

The civil and military station has the largest garrison in the South of India, consisting usually of 1 British Cavalry Regiment, 1 Battery R. H. A., and 2 Batteries, R. F. A., 1 British Infantry Regiment, a Native Cavalry and 3 Native Infantry Regiments; whilst the Volunteer forces are represented by the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, and detachments of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Corps. The Civil and Military Station being comparatively modern, there are few objects of special interest to note in it. In the city, however, are H. H. the Maharaja's Palace, the Fort, the Museum, and the Lal Bagh. In the Museum is a slab with twelve Persian distiches, brought from Tipu's Palace in the Fort, a figure of a Jain deity with very superb carving round it, brought from a temple and some wonderful carvings from Hallebid, the ancient capital of the Hoysala kings, a dynasty of the 12th century. The Lal Bagh is a beautiful garden said to have been laid out in the time of Haider Ali. There is a fine collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, and a large menagerie in the garden.

The Fort is due south of the Petta. It is 2,400 feet from north to south and 1,800 feet from east to west, and could never have been a strong place against European troops. It is of an oval shape, with two gateways, one, the Delhi Gate, on the north face, opposite the Petta, and the other, the Mysore, on the south face. A portion of the walls to the east has been recently dismantled. The Delhi Gate is handsomely built of cut granite. When Lord Cornwallis on the 21st of March 1791 determined to storm the place, there were five powerful cavaliers, a fausse-bray, ditch, and covered way, but in no part was there a perfect flanking defence. The Garrison, however, consisted of 8,000 men under Bahadur Khan, and there were besides 2,000 regular infantry in the Petta and 5,000 irregulars. In addition to all, Tipu himself with an army far superior in numbers to that of Lord Cornwallis was prepared to take advantage of any error on the part of the besiegers. The Petta had been previously taken by the English on the 7th March, with a loss on their part of 131 killed and wounded and on the part of the Mysore Garrison of upwards of 2,000 men. The assault took place at eleven at night, and until the Killadar fell a determined resistance was made. Tipu's camp that night was at Jigui, six miles to the south-west, and at nightfall he moved up to within one and-a-half miles of the Fort, but the spirit of the assailants overcame all difficulties, and the Fort was captured after a severe struggle in a few hours.

The place forms one of the most interesting historical sites in Southern India. The original Hindu Fort was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537. The Muhammadans rebuilt it in stone in 1761, the first year of Haider Ali's reign. It formed the traditional scene of the first captivity of Sir David Baird after Baillie's defeat at Perambakam in 1780. Its dungeons were explored, and pathetic traces of the captivity of British officers came to light. The prison cell of Sir David Baird and his fellow captive is from twelve to fifteen feet square, with so low a roof that a man can scarcely stand upright. The fortifications are now interesting from an antiquarian rather than from a military point of view.

The City of Bangalore proper has an area of some 11 to 12 square miles and a population of about 88,651 inhabitants. The *Petta*, as it is called, was until recent times surrounded by a deep ditch and thorn hedge. The streets are somewhat narrow and irregular, but scattered about there are well built and imposing mansions belonging to wealthy Indian inhabitants.

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

The now well known gold mines of Mysore, though their development is due to modern industry, were worked in olden times.

The real start of modern work must be ascribed to Michael Lavelle, an old soldier, who had travelled and prospected extensively in India.

Mr. Lavelle in 1871 discovered gold and also, as he thought, coal in the Kolar District and in 1873 he applied to the Chief Commissioner for mining rights.

After much correspondence an agreement between the Government of Mysore and Mr. Lavelle was entered into in the year 1875, whereby the latter was given the right to prospect throughout the whole of the Kolar District for a period of three years.

During the said period of three years, Mr. Lavelle was to be at liberty to select 10 blocks of lands, each of two square miles in area and for each of which blocks the Government promised to grant a lease for a period of 20 years reserving a royalty of 10 per cent of the value of all gold, coal, etc., extracted.

This was the original *Kolar Concession*. Mr. Lavelle, who was supported in these undertakings by Colonel George de la Pore Beresford and others did comparatively little work under the concession, and in 1877, transferred his rights to George de la Pore Beresford and A. Mackenzie, and later on in the same year Colonel Beresford became sole concessionaire. The term of the concession was then extended first to 1881 and subsequently to 1883 and the terms of the leases thereunder from 20 years to 30 years; the royalty on gold, etc., was at the same time reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Under these terms Colonel Beresford obtained during 1880 and 1881 leases for over 10 square miles of the present Gold Field, including most of the properties now producing gold and which were assigned from time to time to the present working Companies.

In December 1881 Colonel Beresford transferred the balance of the concession to the *Kolar Concessionaires Company*, which was allowed to take out leases for the remainder of the 20 square miles of the concession up to as late as the year 1886.

The story of the commencement of mining operations in the Kolar Gold Field by working Companies is interesting and instructive and is briefly as follows:—

Between 1881 and 1884 several of the principal companies had started work and had gone down in places as deep as 200 feet with very poor success. In fact, in 1884 all the mines, except the Mysore Mine, had practically closed down, and the Mysore shareholders, whose shares at that time were only worth about ten pence each, felt seriously disposed to pocket the few thousand pounds of capital still unspent and turn their backs on Kolar. Under advice of their Managers, however, they despondently agreed to spend their little remaining capital in one more forlorn effort to find gold. Their fears, however, proved to be baseless, for almost immediately after restarting work they struck the Champion Reef from which up to the present time about £30,000,000 worth of gold has been taken by the various Companies working on it.

The total amount produced to the end of 1911 was £35,985,802; out of which £14,439,483 has been paid to the share-holders in dividends; and £1,814,136 to the Mysore Government as royalty.

Some idea of the magnitude of the industry at the present day on the Kolar Gold Field, which it may be observed is practically

restricted to an area five miles long by two miles wide, may be gathered from the following figures for the year 1911 :—

Number of mines at work	•	•	5
Number of persons employed daily	•	20,258	
Wages paid during the year	•	•	£516,403

The Field itself presents a remarkable scene of Industry and activity, the existence of which is quite unsuspected till one is actually in the midst of it. It is reached by a short branch railway which leaving the Madras line at Bowringpet, passes due east through a low range of quartzite hills, which marks the western boundary of the Kolar schists, right on to the Gold Field itself. Here after passing Nine Reefs and Road Block on the left, the line turns sharply southward at Balaghat and runs down through the Coromandal, Tank Block, Nundydroog, Ooregaum, Champion Reef and Mysore Properties, passing on its way through a forest of chimneys and huge mounds of quartz sand known as "Tailing-heaps."

The process of extracting the gold from the ore is a comparatively simple one and is briefly as follows :—

The broken quartz is raised from the mine in long iron boxes—known as ore skips—by means of powerful winding engines. At the surface it is dumped on to a floor where worthless material is picked out and the lumps of quartz are put into the jaws of powerful stonebreakers which break them up into small pieces. The quartz, thus broken up small, is taken to the "Stamp mill" and dumped into large bins at the top of the building. At the bottom of these bins are openings through which the quartz slides into small pieces of apparatus called "Ore feeders," which feed the broken quartz automatically to the crushing machines or "Stamp mills". These latter are heavy iron boxes, or "mortars" with three sides—the fourth side or front being closed by a fine wire screen; inside of each of these iron boxes five steel "Stamps" are caused to drop on to the broken quartz by means of machinery, each stamp making about 90 drops a minute—the result being that the quartz is crushed into fine sand. A stream of water is kept continuously running into the mortar and carries all the sand that is crushed fine enough through the wire screen in front. This mixture of sand and water, technically called the "pulp," falls on to an inclined table formed of a sheet

of copper coated with mercury, and any particles of gold in the pulp which come in contact with the mercury adhere to it forming "Gold amalgam," while the pulp flows away into settling pits outside the building.

The gold amalgam on the tables is scraped up from time to time and squeezed through wash leather, the excess of mercury passing through the leather, and a hard lump of amalgam containing all the gold remaining behind. The lumps of amalgam so obtained are placed in retorts and heated strongly, whereby the mercury is driven off in vapour and the gold remains behind in the form of "sponge gold." This sponge gold is then melted in crucibles and cast into bars which are shipped to London to be refined and sold. This completes what is called the "Milling process."

The pulp, which flows out of the mill house into settling-pits contains always a small quantity of gold and is treated as follows:

The settled pulp or "Tailings" is removed from the pits by coolies and stacked in large heaps where it is exposed to the weather for about four months.

It is then placed in large iron or wooden vats and saturated with a weak solution of potassium cyanide which dissolves the gold. The dissolving of the gold takes about three days, after which the solution is drawn off and run through boxes with several compartments in which are fine shavings of metallic zinc. The zinc causes the gold in the solution to precipitate as a fine black slime, and this gold slime, which contains much zinc is collected from time to time.

The gold slime is then dried and roasted in furnaces to drive off as much zinc as possible, after which it is melted in crucibles and made into ingots.

These ingots of gold from the cyanide process are much less pure than the bars of gold obtained from the mill; they are also sent to London for refinement and sale.

A considerable amount of the power now used by the mines is supplied electrically from the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram. The falls have a drop of nearly 400 feet and the water is taken from the top level down to a point below the falls in steel pipes, where it passes at a high velocity through water turbines

each of which is coupled to a dynamo which generates the current. The current is carried along bare copper wires from Sivasmudram to the Kolar Field - a distance of 98 miles—and is there distributed to the various mines. On the mine the current drives an electric motor and this in turn operates the machinery. The principal machines at present operated by power from the Cauvery Falls are the stamp Mills for crushing the ore, the Air Compressors for supplying air to rock-drills and the Pumps, each separate machine being operated by an independent motor.

Up to date the scheme has cost about 83 lakhs and has been most successful both financially and from the point of view of a cheap power supply for the mills.

In addition to the Cauvery Power Scheme the Mining Companies have erected an Electric Power Station of their own on the Field, which can be run from the Cauvery supply, when available, or by means of Steam power. The power from this station is distributed to the various mines and used for lighting and for running machinery which works intermittently—such as hoists winding engines, machines shops, etc.

In other parts of the State, excluding the Kolar District a good deal of prospecting work has been done, but so far practically no gold has been produced as the deposits were found to be too low grade to be payable. At the present time extensive series of gold-workings in the Shimoga District are being opened up but although several small rich veins have been discovered the prospects do not warrant the start of mining operations on a large scale.

MADURA.

Madura, the head-quarters of the district, is situated on the

1. Area, Government, Inam and Zemindari	... ...	3,146,860 acres.	south bank of the Vaigai
2. Population according to the Census of 1811	... ...	1,032,832	river and in a plain sloping
3. Rainfall average of 35 years ending 1870-1904	...	30.71 inches.	south-east as indicated by
4. Area cultivated, Government and Inam	... ...	1,408,549 acres.	the channel of the river. The
5. Average Revenue on Government land during the past five years ending 1908-12	... ...	Rs. 24,72,247.	plain is broken in the west by

the outlying spurs of the ghauts, the most important of which are

the Palni hills. Their highest peaks attain a height of 8,000 feet and they enclose a plateau about 100 square miles in area with an average height of 7,000 feet, on which stands the now much-frequented sanitarium of Kodaikanal.

Madura is also the temporary head-quarters of the Ramnad District, which was created in 1910 principally of areas taken from the former Madura District.

It is into the drainage basin of the Vaigai river mentioned above that the important engineering project known as the Periyar Scheme diverts the never failing rainfall on the western slope of the Travancore hills by a tunnel through the ghauts.

Weaving is an important Industry and gives employment directly and indirectly to over 30,000 persons in Madura Town. Dyeing also is carried on extensively.

Madura was the capital of Pandyan monarchy commemorated by Greek geographers, and at a later date became a province of the great Hindu empire of Vizianagar under the dynasty of the Nayaks which culminated in the reign of Tirumala (1623-1659), whose exploits are recorded in the contemporary letters of the Jesuit Missionaries. He threw off his nominal allegiance to the paramount Vizianagar empire but, after his death, the kingdom fell to pieces. Tanjore was overrun by Mahrattas while Muhammadan influence steadily advanced southwards in the name of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, till in 1740 Madura fell into the hands of Chanda Sahib and the line of the Nayaks was finally extinguished. In 1762, after years of harrying, the British assumed charge of the district in trust for Muhammad Ali, the Valajah.

The principal sights of the place are Tirumal Nayak's Palace and the temple.

The palace is the most perfect relic of secular architecture in the Madras Presidency, and affords accommodation for several of the judges' courts one of which is held in the Pandyan king's bedroom—an enormous chamber. The main structure consists of two parts, an open court and a lofty hall. The style of architecture is a mixture of the Hindu and the Saracenic, but tradition says the work was carried out under European supervision.

The original great pagoda dates from three centuries B.C., but the oldest part of the present pagoda is long subsequent to that date, and all the most beautiful parts of the present building are owed to Tirumal Nayak. As it stands, the pagoda is said to be

the largest in the world and forms a parallelogram, 847 feet long from north to south by 744 feet broad; surrounded by gopuras, one of which is 152 feet high. The principal structure is the *Sahasra Stambha Mantapam* or hall of one thousand pillars. The pagoda consists of two parts—one being dedicated to Minakshi, the fish-eyed goddess, and the other to Siva, here called Sundereswari.

The *Teppakulam* or raft tank, about a mile and half east of the town, is a perfect square, each side measuring 1,200 yards; the banks are fenced with hewn granite and surmounted with a handsome parapet, beneath which runs a continuous paved gallery. In the centre rises a square island with a lofty domed temple in the middle. Once a year the banks are illuminated by 100,000 lamps while the idols of the temple are drawn round this island on a *teppam* or raft, hence the name.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly is the administrative head-quarters of the British district of the same name, a garrison town and Municipality. The town of Trichinopoly, ranks as one of the twenty greatest cities in India, its population amounting to nearly 124,000, with a municipal income of about Rs. 3,00,000. The Srirangam Municipality which is contiguous, but on the other bank of the Cauvery contains a population of 25,000.

The ascent to the famous rock, which rises abruptly to the height of 273 feet from the level of the street at its foot, is partly by a covered staircase and partly by steps cut in the rock itself. Upon it is a Siva temple and at the top a small temple dedicated to Pillaiyar (Ganapati). A few hundred yards south of the rock is the Nawab's palace which was built by a member of the Nayak dynasty in the 17th century and restored twenty years ago. The building is now used for various courts and offices.

Between the rock and the main guard gate of the fort is a handsome *Teppakkulam* or raft tank which is surrounded by houses, in one (not now in existence), of which Clive is said to have lived.

Trichinopoly fort, which is of great historic interest as the scene of many struggles between the English and the French in the 18th century, is situated on the right bank of the Cauvery river and about half a mile to the south of it. It is a rectangular figure measuring one mile by half a mile. Till recently it was surrounded by ramparts and a ditch, but the walls have now been

levelled and the ditch filled in. The whole area enclosed by the old fort is densely populated.

The chief local industries are weaving, gold and silver smiths' work in the well known Sanui pattern, and the manufacture of cigars, which are largely exported.

Trichinopoly contains over 8,000 Native Roman Catholics and is the residence of a Bishop. It is also the seat of St. Joseph's the principal college of the great Jesuit Mission of Madura. The famous Missionary Schwatz commenced his labours here in the 18th century and founded the institution which is now the S.P.G. College.

The population includes a large number of the Kallar caste, whose professional instincts are still so strong that the European residents are obliged to employ watchmen of the same caste, to protect their houses.

Bishop Heber, Metropolitan of India, was drowned here in a swimming bath, in 1826, and was buried in St. John's Protestant Church.

On the island of Srirangam, which is formed by the bifurcation of the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers, is the celebrated temple of the same name as the island, which is dedicated to Vishnu, and a smaller one called Jambukeswaram dedicated to Siva.

The Jambukeswaram temple, though very much smaller than that of Srirangam, is said to be built on a more artistic plan. It is now being renovated by the Nattukkottai Chettis. The chief features of the latter temple are the vast monoliths used in the construction (some of them being over 40 feet in height) and the huge size of the stone on the roof, laid horizontally. The dome over the central shrine has recently been renewed after the burglary when the jewels on the image were stolen.

In the early days of British rule the wet lands of this district were much subject to inundation by floods in the Cauvery and the Coleroon, but both rivers have now been well embanked and the crops are irrigated by an elaborate system of channels landing from the river. The Upper Anicut at the head of the Coleroon was designed and finished by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1836, for the protection of the Tanjore district by preventing an excess of water entering the Coleroon from the Cauvery.

Nine miles east of Trichinopoly is the Grand Anicut, an ancient work, improved upon by the Public Works Department.

It was intended to prevent the excessive escape of water from the Cauvery into the Coleroon. Side by side with the grand Anicut are the sluices which regulate the supply of water to the Tanjore District. Lower down upon the Coleroon is the Lower Anicut, also built in 1836, on which a considerable portion of the irrigation of the South Arcot district depends.

The revenue settlement of Trichinopoly has lately undergone revision on the same principles as were applied to the recently resettled district of Tanjore, with the result of enhancing the Government demand by 4,14,000. The district has recently been enlarged by the addition of the Namakkal and Karur Taluqs from the Salem and Coimbatore Districts.

TANJORE.

Tanjore is the capital of a collectorate (covering 3,654 square miles) which is the most densely populated and the richest in Southern India. The greater part of the country forms the Cauvery delta, which is irrigated from the Grand Anicut. This anicut was built by the Chola kings and originally consisted of a solid mass of rough stone in clay 1,080 feet in length, 40 to 60 feet in breadth and 15 to 18 feet in depth, stretching across the outlet in a serpentine form. It was raised by British Engineers in 1806, provided with sand scouring sluices in 1830, and made the basis of a road bridge in 1839. Including this anicut and the upper and lower works on the Coleroon, there are 13 anicuts and regulators on the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers, which have brought the general system of irrigation under control, though much still remains to be done towards perfecting the distribution of the supply in detail and the drainage. Two alternative schemes for extending irrigation from the Cauvery costing Rs. 2,72,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,00,000 respectively are under investigation.

Christianity was first introduced into the district by the Roman Catholic Missionary Francis Xavier, about the middle of the sixteenth century, at Negapatam, called by the Portuguese "The city of Choramandel." The Dutch gained control of Negapatam in 1657, and built their first church in 1660. The Danish Mission was the next to be established at Tranquebar in 1706. The English Mission in the Tanjore City was founded in 1778 by Schwartz and the Wesleyan Mission began work at Negapatam in 1819.

2. This district was notoriously under-assessed for generations, but the settlement was revised in 1893, with the result of increasing the land revenue by 12 lakhs of rupees.

3. Tanjore was the last capital of the Chola Dynasty, and was subsequently ruled by a Nayak Governor of Vijayanagar. It was during the Nayak rule that the Portuguese established their settlement at Negapatam about 1612, and the Danish East India Company acquired Tranquebar about 1620. Negapatam was subsequently seized by the Dutch in 1657, and the Nayak King made them a grant of the port subsequently. In 1674 Ekoji, brother of the great Sivaji, seized the throne of Tanjore, and founded the Mahratta dynasty, which subsequently became subject to the Nawab of Arcot as representing the Emperor of Delhi.

4. It was in 1749 that the British first interfered in the quarrels between the members of this dynasty, and captured Devi-cottah at the mouth of the Coleroon. Clive, then a lieutenant, was nearly killed in the attack. From 1749 to 1773 Tanjore was involved in the struggle for the Nawabship of Arcot and the wars between the French and the English. It was captured by the English in 1771 and in 1773: and in the latter year the country was handed over by the English to the Nawab of Arcot. In 1776 the Tanjore Rajah was reinstated under the orders of the Court of Directors, and Tanjore became a protected State. By a treaty in 1799 Rajah Sarabhoji ceded all his territory to the British, in return for a large annual payment, retaining only the capital, and a small tract of country around, which was subsequently (1811) reduced to the fort itself. Sarabhoji was succeeded in 1824 by his son Sivaji, on whose death in 1855 without male issue, the title and dignity of the Raj was declared to be extinct, and all the late Rajah's property was taken over by Government. He left 17 Raniis and 2 daughters, and the senior Rani brought a civil suit to upset the action of Government, but the Privy Council decided against her. In 1862 Government restored to the Rani all the private property left by the Rajah, including a large number of villages, besides granting them ample pensions. The last Rani died in May 1912, and the Estate, which brings in some two and a half lakhs a year, is now the subject of a civil suit to decide the rightful heirs. The most interesting of the claimants are three young men, of whom two are the sons of an adopted son of the Rani, adopted after the death of the Rajah: and the third claims to be the grandson, by adoption, of the Rajah's second daughter. Among the claimants are also the Maharajah of Kolhapur, and

some illegitimate or semi-legitimate sons of the Rajah, commonly called "Sword-wives'" sons.

The town is famous for its artistic manufactures, including silk, cloths and carpets, pith and Swami work jewellery, repoussé work and copper ware.

As the capital of one of the greatest of the ancient dynasties and in all ages one of the chief political, literary and religious centres of the south, Tanjore is full of interesting associations and its Hindu monuments are of the first importance.

The great Pagoda dedicated to Brikadeswaraswami, which is known throughout the world, dates from the 11th century. It stands in a courtyard, 500 feet long by 250 feet in width, the distance between the gateway and the temple being broken by the shrine of the Bull Nandi, a fine carved monolith in syenite cut out of gneiss but not so as to interfere with the Vimana near the inner end of the Court. The perpendicular part of its base measures 96 feet square and is two storeys in height; above this the pyramid rises in 13 storeys to the summit which is crowned by a single stone and reaching a height of 199 feet. The pyramid and base are so constructed as to foster the popular belief that it never throws a shadow on the ground.

This block of granite, which is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet square is said to weigh 80 tons and to have been conveyed to the summit on an inclined plane from a village 4 miles north-east from Tanjore. Next to the Bull monolith is the shrine of Subrahmanyaswami of quartzose gneiss which Mr. Bruce Foot, of the Geological Survey, describes as a perfect gem of stone carving in the most exquisitely delicate and elaborate patterns.

The fort, which is now almost dismantled, covers a large area within which is the chief part of the native town and the palace which is still occupied by relations of the last Raja. There are some fine halls in the palace which also contains the large and valuable library that belonged to the Raja with some unique manuscripts catalogued by the late Dr. Burnell of the Madras Civil Service. It contains some 22,000 volumes, most of which are in Sanskrit.

There are two Durbar Halls, one called after the Nayaks and the other after the Maharattas. The former contains a magnificent slab of gneiss supporting a fine white marble statue, by Chantry, of the late Raja Sarabhoji, in lieu of the throne which formerly

occupied the slab; the dimensions of this splendid stone are 18' x 16' x 2'.

In the Church in the little fort is a statue by Flaxman of the great missionary Schwartz which was raised to his memory by his grateful friend and pupil Sarabhoji. It is a bass-relief representing the Raja as paying his last respects to his friend and mentor during the illness which shortly preceded his death. By the side of the dying Missionary's bed stand Raja Sarabhoji, the Rev. W. F. Gericke of the S. P. C. K. Mission in Madras and three children the latter being in allusion to an Orphan School founded by Schwartz.

The Tanjore District Board is the first in India to own a railway of its own. It extends from Mayavaram to Arantangi, a distance of 100 miles. It is worked by the South Indian Railway, and brings in over 6 per cent. Two branch lines (9 and 22 miles in length) are about to be constructed from the District Board funds and extensions are also projected.

MADRAS.

The capital of the Madras Presidency is situated in Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 6''$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ} 15' 22''$ E. and with its suburbs extends 9 miles along the coast and nearly 4 miles inland. Its area is 27 square miles and its population nearly 5,19,000, of whom the bulk are Hindus, but there are strong minorities of Mahomedans, Eurasians and Europeans. The vernaculars spoken are Tamil (the language of the Courts), Telugue and Hindustani. The city is the Headquarters of the Madras Government and the residence of His Excellency the Governor, except during the hot weather, when the Governor and his Council reside at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris. His Excellency has also a residence at Guindy outside the town on the west. Madras is the seat of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, a coadjutor Bishop, and a Bishop of San Thomé at Mylapore.

2. The origin of the name Madras is disputed.

3. The history of British Madras begins with Francis Day, Chief of the Company's Settlement at Aramagaon, who, in August 1639 obtained from the representative of the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar a grant of the site of Fort St. George. Day selected a strip of flat coast line, desolate except for a few fishing huts, whereon a Fort could command the low lying country around

but within 3 miles of the decaying Portuguese factory of San Thomé, whose inhabitants formed useful channels of communication between the English factors and the native population with whom they wished to trade. A fortified factory was promptly begun, an Indian town grew up under the walls and in 1641 the place became the Company's headquarters on the Coromandel coast, but remained subordinate to the chief of Bantam in Java.

4. In 1653 Madras was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency, and its "Agent" Mr. Aaron Baker to that of its first Governor. In 1702 Daud Khan, a general of Aurangzeb, blockaded the town for a few weeks, and in 1741 the Mahrattas attacked it, both without success. Daud Khan's advance had demonstrated the necessity of improving the defences of the native city and a tax was spasmodically, and in the face of much opposition, imposed for the purpose, the proceeds being devoted to the construction of a wall with eleven bastions round the north and west sides of the town. A great part of the wall remains, and the impost is commemorated in the name Wall Tax Road, of a wide street within the line of the western wall.

5. In 1746 the French Commander, La Bourdonnais, bombarded and captured the Madras Fort. It was restored to the English in 1749 by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle, but the Government of the Presidency did not return to Madras till 1752. In 1758 the French under Lally occupied the native town and invested the Fort. The siege, which lasted two months and gave occasion, according to Orme, for the exhibition of much skill and vigour on both sides, was raised by the arrival of the British fleet. Since then, except for the threatening approach of Haider Ali's horsemen in 1769 and 1780, Madras has been free from attack.

6. San Thomé, now a suburb of Madras, near the mouth of the Adyar stands on the traditional site of the tomb of the Apostle St. Thomas and reference is extant to the existence there of a chapel as early as 1507. Occupied by a Portuguese Monastic settlement in 1522, it rose to importance towards the close of the 16th century, was held by the French from 1672 to 1674, sacked by Zulfikar Khan in 1693, and finally occupied in 1749 by the English.

7. Madras may be roughly divided as follows:—

(1) Georgetown, (generally known as Black Town until the visit of his present Majesty as Prince of Wales in

1906 when the name was changed to Georgetown) a thickly populated quarter, one mile square, inland from the harbour, including the great mercantile houses, and containing many handsome structures on its sea front. Its suburbs of Royapuram and Tondiarpet stretch two miles or so to the north. Formerly popular residential quarters, these have, of late years, acquired a reputation for insalubrity from Malaria and *Kula azar*, the prevalence and restriction of which are now under expert investigation.

- (2) West of Georgetown Purasavakkam and Vepery largely inhabited by Eurasians and Indians of the middle class.
- (3) Royapettah and Triplicane, between the Club and the Sea, inhabited largely by Muhammadans, but the latter in recent years increasingly affected by Bahmans. Here are the Palace of the Prince of Arcot, the Big Mosque, and the principal Hindu Temple.
- (4) San Thomé and Mylapore, to the south, suburbs inhabited mainly by Eurasians and the professional class of Indians respectively.
- (5) The European residential suburbs of Egmore, Nungambakkam, Kilpauk, Chepauk, Teynampet and Adyar, from the west to the south of the city.
- (6) The large industrial quarter of Perambur in the north-west.

8. The bungalows of European residents are generally situated in spacious compounds, and this circumstance, added to the existence of large open spaces within its limits, differentiates Madras from Calcutta and Bombay. A large portion of the City's area is well lighted by electricity; there is a service of electric trams and a good suburban service of trains. There is also an abundant and good water-supply from the Red Hills, some 7 miles to the west, and efforts are being made by the Corporation, assisted by Government to cope with difficult drainage and sanitary problems, occasioned by the flatness of the area and its low elevation. The General Hospital is large but suffers from disadvantages of situation. The Government Ophthalmic and

Maternity hospitals are models of their kinds, and there are a number of minor and special hospitals and dispensaries.

9. The main thoroughfare is Mount Road running south-west from the Fort to the cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount a distance of 9 miles. In it are the principal shops, and the main entrance to Government House, in front of which stands a statue of the late King-Emperor. North of this the Mount Road crosses the Island, formed by two arms of the Cooum. Here, dividing the road, is the equestrian statue, by Chantry, of Sir Thomas Munro, on one side of it an extensive parade ground, and on the other a large recreation ground and the Gymkhana Club. Further south opposite the entrance to the Madras Club is a statue of General Neil of Mutiny fame. At the Cathedral, the Mount Road is joined at right angles by two fine thoroughfares, the Nungambakkam and Cathedral roads, the latter of which crosses the Mowbray's Road, celebrated for its magnificent avenue.

10. From the sea front of Government House Park, along the coast, runs the Marina, a fine broad drive with a tan ride for equestrians, constructed in the Governorship of Sir Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff. Abutting on it are first the Senate House of the University built, so as to harmonize with the neighbouring Chepauk palace. Next, with a statue of the Queen-Empress Victoria intervening, come the Chepauk buildings, once the residence of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but now enlarged and adapted to the use of the Board of Revenue and the College of Engineering. The Public Works Secretariat, and the Presidency College are the last of the Government buildings facing the sea.

11. Other notable buildings of Madras outside the Fort, are the High Court and Law College, built in the Oriental style, the main dome of the former serving as a lighthouse for the Port ; St. George's Cathedral : the Government Museum : its neighbour, the Victoria Technical Institute in pink sandstone : Government House : the Christian College, Pachayappa's College and Young Men's Christian Association Institute in Georgetown : the two fine terminal Railway stations : the Bank of Madras and General Post Office on the Beach : the Victoria Hall : and the recently erected "Ripon Buildings," in the Renaissance style, designed for the office of the Corporation.

12. The Roman Catholic Cathedral at San Thome' in the Gothic style, contains a shrine of St. Thomas reputed to contain the Apostle's remains.

13. Fort St. George itself, once almost lapped by the sea, is now separated from it by wide expanse of sand which has accreted since the construction of the Harbour. The Fort contains the European Barracks, the Arsenal, St. Mary's Church, the Military offices, some Civil Departments, including those of the Accountant-General and the Secretariat, the residences of the officers of the garrison, and the new Legislative Council Chamber. This last is faced with black marble columns captured from the French at Pondicherry, and afterwards used to support the roof of the old Company's Banqueting Hall. The Fort is surrounded by a deep fosse crossed by drawbridges. The original Fort of 1639 was remodelled by Mr. Robins, once Mathematical professor at Woolwich, and assumed its present shape after the siege by Lally. The garrison of Madras consists of the Head-quarters and a Wing of a British Regiment, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, a detachment of native Infantry, the 67th, 68th, 69th, and 70th half troops A. T. bullocks, one troop of the 31st Mule Corps together with the Madras Volunteer Guards, the Madras Artillery Volunteers, and the 1st battalion of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. The British Regiment now in the Fort is the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the representatives of the Madras European Regiment in which Clive, Coote and many other famous Madras officers served.

14. St. Mary's in the Fort is the oldest British church in India. It was built in 1678-1680 under Governor Stroynsham Master, and has remained unaltered since its consecration in the latter year, except for the additions of a vestry, an organ loft and a sanctuary. The spire, which suffered in the siege by the French of 1758-59, was rebuilt in 1796, and the vicissitudes of war account for the "bomb proof" roof, and for the use of the Church twice as a hospital, once as a store, and once as barracks. Within lie interred Lord Pigot, Sir Thomas Munro, Lord Hobart, Lady Hobart, Sir Eyre Coote and Lady Elliot. The monuments are numerous and fine, some being the work of Flaxman and others. The plate includes a chalice taken, like the altarpiece, from the French at Pondicherry, an alms dish of silver presented in 1687 by Sir Elihu Yale, then Governor of Madras and afterwards founder of the American University to which he gave his name. In the church hang 22 standards of various regiments, among those of the Madras Fusiliers, afterwards the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which returned this year to Madras and was accorded a public welcome after an absence from India of 60 years. Prior to that it

had served in the country 225 years, being the oldest of the Company's regiments. Clive once commanded it, and Malcolm Lawrence and Neil, who fell at Lucknow, were officers in it. It was among the first to enter Lucknow on its relief, and Cawnpore after the massacre. The old Governor's pew in the church is of interest, with its curious carvings. Outside the church are a number of tombstones removed in 1763 from the site of the Company's old cemetery in the "Guava garden" which is now occupied by the High Court and College. The church registers contain the entry of Lord Clive's marriage, and historic names such as Warren Hastings, Charnock, Lord Minto and the Duke of Wellington.

15. The new cemetery of St. Mary's on the Island was opened in 1763 and contains the memorial which commemorates the fall of captain of the San Florenzo, George Nicholas Hardinge in 1808.

16. Government House stands between Mount Road and the Coopum. Adjacent to, but detached from it is the Banqueting Hall, recalling in form the Athenian Parthenon, which was erected during Lord Clive's Government in 1802 to commemorate the fall of Seringapatam. The House and Hall are stored with pictures of high historic interest.

17. A curious souvenir of 1857 is the Memorial Hall, South Georgetown, a massive building of no great architectural beauty, erected by public subscription to commemorate "the goodness and forbearance of Almighty God in sparing this Presidency from the Sepoy Mutiny which devastated the sister Presidency of Bengal in the year 1857."

18. The observatory, Egmore, was established in 1792, and has done much work of permanent value in astronomical annals, and since the attachment of a Meteorological Department in 1867 has conducted many valuable researches into Meteorology also.

19. Pachayappa's College, with its commanding Hall owes its origin to a Hindu merchant. Pachayappa Mudaliar who died over 100 years ago endowing various and scholastic Institutions and private charities to the extent of a lakh of pagodas, or 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

The Christian College buildings, opposite the High Court were begun in 1837, cost £ 50,000 and are admirably designed for

their purpose. Across the road in front is a statuette of the most celebrated Principal of the College, the Reverend Dr. Miller, C.I.E.

20. Two other noteworthy institutions are the Penitentiary with accommodation (and occupation) for 800 inmates, and the Government Press, established in the premises once occupied by the Company's Mint in Georgetown.

21. The Municipal administration of Madras is vested in a Corporation of 36 members. Eight of them are appointed by the Government, the rest being elected ; three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Trades Association, one each by the Harbour Trust and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and twenty by the ratepayers. The President is nominated by Government.

22. The new harbour is a triumph of skill over circumstance. On the flat shore of Madras a strong surf beats incessantly. Ships lay $\frac{1}{2}$ to one mile out, and the transit of goods and passengers to the shore, through a surf in which no ordinary craft could live, was made in the local *masulah* boats. These are destitute of nails and even frames, and consist of planks placed edge to edge sewn together with twine, with a caulking of grass. They carry a ton or two, with a crew of from four to eight men and boys, are almost unwreckable, and once through the surf, are sufficetly light and flat bottomed to be rushed smartly over the wet sand beyond the danger-zone. They were obviously a poor expedient for landing passengers and valuable cargo, and but little relief was afforded by a screw pile pier, 1,100 feet long, constructed in the late fifties and but recently demolished. Proposals for an artificial harbour were made by the Chamber of Commerce in 1868, the foundation stone was laid by his late Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1875, but the works when nearly complete were wrecked in the cyclone of 1881. By 1895 the harbour as completed, consisted of a pair of breakwaters 3,000 feet apart, stretching eastwards to the sea for about the same distance, and curving in towards each other till they left an eastern entrance of 515 feet. The entrance proved to be in the wrong place, and in 1903 estimates were sanctioned for closing it, and forming an entrance at the north-east of the harbour, supported on the east by a sheltering wall running north.

23. The result is a harbour smooth enough for working cargo, in all except the most violent weather, alongside the ships

and piers, in lighters of 40 to 60 tons towed by steam tugs; and even for enabling ships to lie at the wharves, and take and discharge cargo from and to them. Three piers are now in existence for the use of the lighters, and wharves, cranes and storage sheds for goods have been provided. The harbour is effectively lighted with electricity, and advantage has been taken of the accretion of sand to the south of the harbour (half a million tons of sand per annum accumulate there) to construct an extensive boat basin, a timber basin, and to erect oil installations, offices and residences for the Harbour staff. The annual value of imports and exports by sea is now nearly 22 crores of rupees, and the latest annual return showed 615 vessels cleared, with a tonnage of well over a million and a half, and receipts from Port dues alone amounting to Rs. 40,000, odd, while mooring fees exceeded Rs. 64,000 and pilotage fees reached nearly Rs. 35,000.

CUTTACK.

Cuttack or Katak—the real etymology of the word signifying in Sanskrit a royal city—was one of five capitals of Gangeswara Deo the second prince of the Ganga Vansa line. There is some doubt as to the date of the foundation of the town but it probably became a capital city at the end of the 10th century during the reign of the Kesari Princes.

Cuttack stands in a position of great natural Military strength on a strip of land at the apex of the Mahanadi delta. The 'great river' contracts between two hills at Naraj 7 miles west of the town, and splitting into two streams, the Mahanadi and Katjuri, encircles the city on the north and south west and then spreads over the delta in numerous branches.

A masonry embankment some miles in length said to have been built by Makar Kesari, who reigned from 953 to 961, protects the town from inundation by the Katjuri river, which though fordable half the year swells in the rains to a stream about two miles across, whilst the Mahanadi attains a width of 5 miles. This embankment which was subsequently put into thorough repair by the Maharattas, is a fine specimen of engineering work.

Orissa was subjugated by the Afghan General, Kala Pahar, in the 16th century but in 1576 the Afghan King, Daud Khan, was defeated and Cuttack became the capital of the Moghuls.

In 1741 the Mahrattas began to over-run Orissa, and Cuttack became the scene of many fierce conflicts. Finally from 1751 the Mahratta's held undisputed sway until 1803 when the British captured the Barabati Fort with little loss.

Cuttack is now the administrative Head Quarters of the Cuttack district and of the Orissa Division, and is a trade centre of some importance. The Orissa Trunk Road passes through it. The Mahanadi affords a navigable highway between the Feudatory states and plains ; a Canal connects the town with the ports of Chandbali and False Point.

The town covers an area of 4 square miles with a population of 52,528 and is very picturesquely situated, commanding a beautiful view across the Mahanadi of a long chain of Jungle-covered hills. Cuttack is noted for its silver filigree work which is practically its only special industry. It possesses a College founded by the then Commissioner, Mr. Ravenshaw and called after him, in 1876 a General Hospital, and Medical School.

Two anicuts, one across the Katjuri at Naraj, and the other across the Mahanadi at Jobra just above the Railway bridge, feed the Canal-system, which was taken over by Government in 1867-68 from the East Indian Irrigation Company and completed. The system has probably the most extensive headworks of any in India and serves both for irrigation and navigation.

The only two objects of antiquarian interests in the town are the Barabati Fort and the Kadam Rasul.

The Barabati Fort is the sole monument left of the Gajpati Rajas. It is said to have been built by Mukunda Deb, the last Hindu King of Orissa (1560-68). There was apparently a fine castle of grey granite with nine lofty courts, and the fragments of sculptured cornices, etc., which have been dug up seem to be the remains of some large and splendid edifice. In spite of its attractions of the Fort, the Mughal and Mahratta Governors lived in a palace at Lalbagh, the site of which is now occupied by the Commissioner's residence. They however held court in the Fort, and William Bruton who visited it with Ralph Cartwright in 1633 was much impressed with the magnificence of the "stately court of Malcandy" as he calls it (probably meaning Mukunda Deb).

The Fort has double walls of stone the inner of which encloses an area measuring 2150 by 1800 ft. and is surrounded by a ditch faced with masonry, 220 ft. across at the broadest part.

From the centre of the Fort rose a huge square bastion supporting a flag staff and the whole was said by M. Le Motte in 1767 to resemble, from the opposite bank of the Mahanadi, the west side of Windsor Castle.

There is little now left as the old buildings have been stripped for the sake of their stone, and the Fort now contains the Station Club and various other buildings which were used by the wing of the Madras regiment which was stationed at Cuttack up to the year 1906. The fine arched gateway in the eastern face and an old mosque added by the Muhammadan Governors are practically the only objects of interest left intact.

The Kadam Rasul was built by the Nawab Shuja-ud-din Muhammad Khan in the reign of Shah Alam (1709-12). It is, as Stirling describes it, an antique looking edifice standing in a fine garden which contains certain relics of the Prophet obtained from Mecca by the Nawab Nazim Shuja-ud-din Khan and his son who is buried within the enclosure.

GAYA.

Area of the district—4,712 square miles.

Area of Government estate in the district—98 81.

Total cultivated area in the district—2,118,100 acres or 3,309 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Population of the district in 1911—2,159,498.

Population of Gaya town in 1911—70,423.

Average rainfall for 19 years ending 1912—45.37.

Average annual land revenue for the 5 years ending 1912—Rs. 14,55,225.

Gaya, the headquarters town of the district, lies on the west bank of the river Phalgu. It is bounded on the south by a ridge of hills, of which the Brambjuni is the highest, on the north by the Murli and Ramsilla hills and on the west by open country broken by a low ridge known as Katari. Shut in, as it is, by hills and by the river, which is seldom more than a wide stretch of sand, Gaya suffers from great heat in the summer months but in the cold weather and rains is one of the most picturesque and attractive of the stations of Bihar.

The town is divided into two parts (1) : the old town of Gaya with narrow streets and crooked alleys, shut in by high masonry

houses, containing the sacred shrines, the temples of Vishnupad and others which attract pilgrims from all parts of India, and (2) the new and well aligned town locally known as Sahebgunj.

The town of Gaya emerged into the light of history in the reign of Bimbisara (519 B. C.) the fifth King of Magadh in the Sisunaga dynasty which was signalised by the advent from Rajgir of Gautama Budha who spent some time in contemplation on the rocky crest of Gaya Sirsa (Bramhjuni hill) before he passed on to Bodh Gaya, a place about 7 miles from the town, where he underwent the memorable spiritual experience at the end of which he attained enlightenment. With the reign of Asoka (B. C. 272—232) Gaya again came into prominence and this great king signalised his adherence to Buddhism by constructing a temple and monastery at Bodh Gaya which has been visited by successive Chinese pilgrims and which became the great centre of Missionary enterprise leading to the spread of the Budhistic faith not only in Central and Eastern India but into distant Tibet, and Burma and China. With the advent of the Muhammadans the priests and monks fled away to Tibet, Nepal and southern India. Thenceforward Gaya passed under Muhammadan rule and its history is merged in that of the *Subha* of Behar of which it formed an important part. During the latter period of the Moghul reign the district was ravaged by Marattas and subsequently invaded by Emperor Shah Alum who was opposed by an English force under Major Carnac with the allied troops under Miran and Ram Narayan, Governor of Bihar. There was a battle at Nanpore near the walls of Gaya, and the Emperor fled and subsequently conferred on Mir Kasim Ali the Viceroyalty of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. On the defeat of the latter at Buxar (1764), the British became master of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and Gaya passed with the rest of Bihar under British Rule.

The principal places of interest in the town are :—(1) the temple of Vishnupad and (2) the Bramhjuni hill.

The Vishnupad derives its name from the foot print of Vishnu enshrined within it. It is the centre of the Gaya pilgrimage for which people come from all parts of the country.

The sanctity of Gaya as a place of pilgrimage is based on a legend that there was a giant demon named Gaya Asura who after performing a rigid penance for a thousand years became the holiest of all things as a reward from the Gods, with the result that all who saw or touched him went to heaven. The God of Hell

Yama, finding that he was the monarch of an empty realm, appealed to the Gods who persuaded the demon to allow a sacrifice to be performed on his body. *Yama* placed a sacred sock on the demon's head and all the Gods sat on his body without producing the required result. At last Vishnu struck him with his mighty club and laid him to eternal rest but not before Gaya Asura extricated from the Gods, as a last boon, the promise that they should abide on his body for ever and that all men might obtain salvation by offering *Saradh* on his body which then became the holy ground of Gaya.

The pilgrim shaves at the river Purna and on arrival at Gaya is conducted before the Gavawal who is his family priest and worships at his feet. The Gaya Saradh then begins and the pilgrim visits, if possible, all the 45 *Vedis* which lie within the holy ground extending for some 15 miles between the Pretsilla hill on the north and Bodh Gaya on the south and which centre in Gaya itself. It is absolutely essential to offer pindas or balls of rice or barley flour mixed with milk, water, flowers, sandal wood, betel leaves and small lighted lamps to the spirits of the dead in three places, *viz.*, at the Phalgu river, the Vishnupad, and the Akshyabut, or the undying fig tree.

The Bramhjuni hill which rises to a height of 450 feet is situated to the south of the town and derives its name from a small natural fissure in the rocks at the top of the hill through which a person can just manage to crawl. This is looked upon as a symbol of the Yoni or womb and it is believed that crawling through it the pilgrim escapes re-birth from a human womb.

It is from this hill that Buddha is said to have preached his famous sermon on the burning of the passions after he had received enlightenment at Bodh Gaya.

The most important of all places of interest is Bodh Gaya which is situated at a distance of about 7 miles to the south of the town. It contains the sacred temple dedicated to the worship of Buddha and the sacred pipul tree under which Buddha received his enlightenment. The first temple was built by Asoka in the 3rd century B. C with a monastery at a cost of about one lac pieces of gold. With the lapse of time this temple became a ruin and was replaced on the same site in the second century during the rule of the Indo-Scythian kings. This has been identified by General Cunningham with the present temple which after various vicissitudes during which it was neglected and ruined was

again restored by the British Government in 1884 at a cost of two lacs. The Government at the same time placed the building under the Public Works Department and appointed an Overseer as custodian of the temple.

The Buddhists have from time to time made various attempts to obtain the control of the temple and the worship but they always failed and the temple continues to be in the possession of the Hindu Mahant whose predecessor in 1727 obtained the Royal Firman from the Moghal Emperor and the grant of the village where the temple stood. The Mahant controls the worship and receives the offerings made by the Buddhists and Hindu pilgrims alike and is held in reverence as a man of learning and sanctity.

PATNA.

Area 2,075 square miles.

Population according to census of 1911.....1,609,631.

The district is named after its principal town Patna, which adjoins Bankipore, the Civil Station and administrative headquarters. Its history stretches back for 2,500 years and centres round Rajgir, Patna and Binar, which have all been at different times famous capitals. With the dawn of history we find Rajgir, as the royal residence of the Saisunoga kings, under whose rule it was frequently visited by Buddha. Rajgir was the scene of some of Buddha's earliest preaching and of the first great Buddhist council. During the same period Mahavira Vardhumana founded the Jain religion and to this day Jains from all over India visit the sacred hills of Rajgir and the shrines at Pawapuri, where their hierarch died. In the 5th century B. C. Pataliputra was founded and soon superseded Rajgir, as the capital of Magadha, a kingdom which under Chandragupta (cir. 315-291 B. C) became the nucleus of an empire stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian sea. In his day, the city was 9 to 10 miles long and 1½ to 2 miles broad, defended by a massive wooden palisade, pierced by 64 gates, and crowned with 510 towers and surrounded by a broad deep moat. It contained a vast population estimated at 400,000. The administration of the city was controlled by a commission of 30 members divided into 6 Boards with 5 members each. Each Board superintended certain Departments of Government and in their collective capacity the Commissioners controlled all the affairs of the city.

Under Asoka (272-231 B. C.) a period of great architectural activity set in and the city was beautified by the construction of a number of richly decorated stone buildings.

Shortly after Asoka's death the empire began to decline and Pataliputra does not come into prominence again till the rise of the Gupta empire in the 4th century A. D. The Chinese writer FaHian (405-411 A. D.) has given us a picture of its prosperity at that time, but Huen Tsiang, another Chinese writer, who visited India between 630 and 645 A. D. found that its glory had departed and described it as " an old city but long deserted "

The next city to come into prominence was Bihar under the Pala dynasty (800-1200 A. D.): it was a great centre of Buddhist missionary enterprise till the Muhammadan conquest in 1193 and it did not again emerge from obscurity until the reign of the Emperor Babar who in 1529 advanced as far as Manair (17 miles S. W.) to subdue the rebellious Afghan Chiefs. He died in 1530 and the struggle which ensued ended in the conquest of Northern India by Sher Shah, who built a strong fort at Patna, under the protection of which Bihar rapidly developed and became a centre of commerce. In 1586 Ralph Fitch described it as 'a very long and great town.' 'In this town there is trade of cotton and cloth of cotton, much sugar, which they carry from hence to Bengal and India, very much opium and other commodities.' In 1620 we find Portuguese merchants at Patna and Tavernier's account shows that in a little more than a century after its foundation Bihar 'the largest town in Bengal and the most famous for trade.'

Daud Khan was raised to the throne of Bengal by the Afghans in 1573 and made Patna and Hajipur his head-quarters. In 1574 the Emperor Akbar was forced to take the field in person against their pretender. Hajipur was taken and Daud Khan fled. Patna then became the head-quarters of the Mughal governors in Bihar. Under them it once more became a centre of political life and attained the zenith of its splendour in 1704 when Aurangzeb's grandson, Azim-us-Shan, moved his court to Patna from Murshidabad and named the city after himself Azimabad.

Attempts were made in 1532 and 1620 by the English to establish business houses in Patna, but they were abandoned. When, however, the English established themselves on the seaboard of Bengal, it was possible for them to exploit the great

trade of Patna and in 1650 instructions were given to some pioneers to establish a factory there for saltpetre. This was done and under Job Charnock, from 1634-1681, English trade developed considerably.

During the last half century of Muhammadan rule Patna suffered from Maratta and Afgan raids which terminated in its sack by the Afghans in 1748. Their triumph was shortlived however, as Ali Verdi Khan took the field against them and defeated them in 1750 near Fatwah, (7 miles e.). In 1759 when Mir Jafar Khan was elevated to the Nawabship of Bengal by the English, some of the Behar nobles, dissatisfied with his conduct, made overtures to Ali Gauhar, afterwards the Emperor Shah Alam, who invaded Bengal. Fighting went on with varying fortunes between the English, under Clive, and Shah Alam, ending in 1761, with the defeat of Shah Alam. Terms were agreed upon and in 1761, in the Factory of Patna, which was turned for the time being into an Imperial hall of audience, Shah Alam was proclaimed as Emperor of India, and Mir Kasim Ali was appointed Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Endless quarrels ensued and in 1763 the massacre of Patna in which 198 Europeans lost their lives took place under Mir Kasim's orders. An avenging force under Major Adams at once hurried up and laid siege to Patna and captured the citadel on 6th November 1763. An obelisk commemorates the massacre.

During the mutiny in 1857 there was an attempt at a rising but it proved abortive and Patna itself remained quiet.

Since the mutiny the only date of importance in the history of Patna is 1912 when the new province of Bihar and Orissa was constituted, with Patna as its capital.

Bankipore and Patna form practically one continuous city, the former being the head-quarters of the administration, the latter the trade centre; but its importance as a trade centre is waning owing to the greater facilities offered to rail borne traffic.

In Bankipore the only building of interest is the old Government granary, known as the Gola, a beehive brick building 96 ft. high with walls 12 ft. thick. It was constructed in 1786 as the inscription says 'in part of a general plan ordered by the Governor General and Council, 20th January 1784, for the perpetual prevention of Famine in these Provinces'. It has never been filled.

The Chajju Bagh House, at present the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, was formerly the residence of the Commissioner Mr. Tayler (1854-57) and in it the Europeans took refuge during the anxious days of the mutiny.

Patna stands on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra. Excavations, which are now going on south of the Railway line at Kumrahar, have brought to light fragments of several Asoka pillars, which are believed to be remains of the famous palace of Asoka.

The centre of Muhammadan worship in the town is the Durgha or Mausoleum erected in Sultanganj over the remains of Shah Arzani, an Afghan, who died in 1623.

Patna is famous as being the birth place of Govind Singh, the great Sikh leader, who was born in 1660 in a house near the Chauk. Ramjit Singh built or renewed a temple over the spot and the lane is now called Har Mandir Gali. The temple is greatly revered by the Sikhs who visit it from all parts of India.

The Opium Factory is the oldest European building in Patna. It is said to occupy the site and contains some of the buildings of the old Dutch Factory.

The Patna Oriental Library was founded in 1891 by Moulvi Khuda Bux, Khan Bahadur, and contains one of the finest collections of oriental manuscripts in the world.

**PRESIDENT'S
SECRETARIAT**

LIBRARY

